

Foreign troops could turn Lebanon into 'another Angola'

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

A PRO-SYRIAN LEADER in Beirut yesterday warned that "certain foreign powers are preparing a military internationalization of the conflict by sending volunteers to fight here."

The leader of the Damascus-affiliated "Union of the People's Working Forces," Kamal Shattila, did not elaborate on his "Angolization of Lebanon" charge but he was believed to be referring to the possible dispatch of Cuban and Libyan combat troops at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the leftists. His remarks significantly coincided with the entry into the Mediterranean of more Soviet naval vessels and the eve of the planned U.S. mass evacuation of foreign citizens from Lebanon tomorrow.

Shattila said that Syria "will not stand by with its arms folded but will fight to prevent the internationalization" of Lebanon's 16-month civil war.

Syria for its part was reported to have backed down on an earlier promise to pull back its troops from the Sofar mountain area east of Beirut as a gesture of goodwill in order to reconvene talks in Damascus with the PLO. The Syrians were said to have instead brought reinforcements into that area and built new fortifications there. This was viewed by observers as thwarting any chance of reconciliation with the PLO, which has been demanding a prompt Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

The PLO charged that the Syrians were now collaborating with the Christian forces on a new offensive against the PLO-leftists with the aim of linking up the Syrian-controlled eastern region of Lebanon with the Christian coastal area. The PLO abruptly reiterated the claim that the Christians were pre-

paring for a major offensive on leftist-occupied western Beirut. In fact, the Christians have for some time promised over their radio to "liberate" the Moslem population from the leftist and PLO tyranny in western Beirut.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister last night said that the Lebanese crisis was reviewed yesterday at a summit meeting in Jeddah between Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, Saudi Arabia's King Khalid and Sudan's President Jaafar Nimeiry. The three leaders had gathered hastily on Saturday to promote a political and military alignment reportedly aimed mainly at confronting the Soviets, who are said to be using Libyan head of state Muammar Gaddafi for their own purposes in the region.

Leftist ammo. ship in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A Greek merchant vessel carrying ammunition from Egypt to the leftist Moslem forces in Lebanon was towed to Haifa by the Israeli Navy two weeks ago, after its engine broke down and it radioed a call for help. News of the incident was withheld by the censor until yesterday.

The ammunition, including heavy 155 mm artillery shells, has been unloaded and the vessel is now being repaired. The seven-man Greek crew have been staying at a Haifa hotel, and they are expected to leave with the repaired boat by the end of this week.

The ship's distress call was picked up on the night of July 2. The boat was in international waters on its way from Alexandria to Tyre.

Agreement on nuclear power plants

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

ISRAEL IS TO BUY two nuclear power plants from the U.S. The Cabinet approved an agreement to this effect at its meeting yesterday, and empowered Ambassador Simcha Dinitz to initial it.

The agreement is only a first step, officials explained yesterday. A political go-ahead endorsed by the two governments which will now enable the Israel Electric Corporation to enter into practical negotiations with the various American producers (Westinghouse, General Electric, etc.).

The agreement comes two years after the U.S. Government first promised Israel and Egypt its aid in peaceful nuclear development. President Richard Nixon, during his tour of the Middle East, pledged this help first to Egypt and then to Israel.

Officials yesterday denied that Israel's consistent refusal to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty has held up the subsequent realization of Nixon's pledge. They pointed out that Egypt, too, has not ratified the treaty.

Safeguards and supervision of the two reactors to be bought from the U.S. will be exercised by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The U.S., though, will provide enriched uranium for the operation of the two plants, whose total output will be 1970 megawatts. No site has yet been chosen for the plants — they will probably be built alongside each other — but the Interior Ministry will now set about sifting geographical and ecological data in order to select the most appropriate spot.

2% devaluation as IL linkage changed; 'creep' date to vary

By GIDION ESSEET, Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE CABINET YESTERDAY devalued the Israeli pound, ended its exclusive linkage to the dollar, and altered the year-old system of creeping devaluations to make the date of devaluations harder to guess.

Under the new measures, which went into force as of midnight:

- The pound was devalued by about two per cent, to IL8.12 to the dollar. (Those travelling abroad will pay IL9.34 for their dollars.)
- Its linkage to the dollar is replaced by linkage to a basket of currencies (which includes the dollar).
- The special ministerial committee in charge of devaluations was empowered to devalue by a total of eight per cent within set four-month periods — in any way it chooses — instead of having fixed two-per-cent devaluations spaced no less than 30 days apart.

The main effect of the measures is that the dollar will join the other currencies in fluctuating daily by small amounts vis-à-vis the Israeli pound, and that speculation on impending devaluations will become more risky.

The new system drew a mixed reaction from economists.

The second major element in yesterday's Cabinet decision is aimed at increasing the flexibility of devaluation.

The old system had enabled the special ministerial committee for devaluations (the ministers of Finance, of Justice and of Commerce and Industry) to devalue the pound at most every 30 days, by up to two per cent. Since it was obvious that the committee would use its power to the maximum, speculation began toward the last day of each 30-day period, when many bought dollars which they then sold after the devaluation was announced.

To make speculation riskier, the committee is now authorized to devalue by a total of eight per cent or less within set four-month periods. During each four-month period the committee can make one eight-per-cent devaluation, or eight one-per-cent devaluations, or any other combination it sees fit. Speculators, the press was told yesterday, will have no notion as to the size and date of each devaluation, making their profession more risky.

The first four-month period will begin in August, making December the start of the second and April the start of the third.

Histadrut raises dues, IL8.12 per \$ 'until 11 a.m.'

By JOSHUA KRELLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut executive yesterday decided to increase membership dues and to charge its members for Kupat Holim prescriptions.

But the decision to collect money for medicaments will not be implemented for at least a fortnight. This is so as to allow for technical arrangements and also for a compromise to be worked out with the opposition parties. The latter have threatened court action against the decision.

Voting 83 to 39, with 13 abstentions, the Executive decided Kupat Holim members should pay IL1. — for each item on a prescription.

An item means up to 20 pills or one bottle of medicine. Members who are chronically ill, suffer from a malignant disease, are classified as poor or have five or more children will receive medicines free or at a further reduced cost.

The executive also decided that membership dues (mas ahid) will be 4.15 per cent of a member's wage. This means that members who earn less than IL1,600 a month will pay less than hitherto but the others — who account for two-thirds of the Histadrut's membership — will pay more. A person who earns IL2,200 to IL2,400 a month will pay IL9.50 instead of IL8.70 a month.

The maximum dues will be IL124.50 a month.

The new dues go into effect on October 1.

Regarding the medicines tax, the opposition parties, representing more than 25 per cent of the members of the Histadrut's Council, demanded the Council convene to consider yesterday's decision.

Naim Ghadi, of the Black Panthers, said he will seek a court injunction barring Kupat Holim from charging for medicines until the Council votes on the matter.

Yesterday's decision was hard for the Executive members to take. Charging for medicines was seen as a tax on the sick. Last year the Executive unanimously rejected Kupat Holim's demand to charge for medicines.

But since then the Government decided to slash its allocations to the sick funds. The decision is designed to provide Kupat Holim with IL100m. a year.

Secretary-General Yeruham Meshel told the executive they will re-examine the decision next year. He also pointed out all other sick funds collect IL1 to IL3 for prescriptions.

Representatives of the Likud and Rakah said Histadrut enterprises should help Kupat Holim. Ben-Ari Zimri (Likud) said that "Bank Ezi-pooling, opens branches like kiosks at every street corner. What's more important to the public, another bank branch or a clinic?"

Neto admits there's opposition in Angola

BELGRADE. — Angolan President Agostinho Neto said yesterday that an opposition group exists within his ruling MPLA movement and guerrilla warfare against his regime continues.

The Yugoslav official news agency Tanjug reported a speech by Neto to a mass meeting in Luanda, the Angolan capital.

Neto was quoted as saying "there are currents in the MPLA who... create groups which meet in secrecy. They report neither to the Central Committee nor to the Politbureau." He said this would not be tolerated.

and added that there are also comrades who conduct propaganda against the government.

Neto also said an Angolan village in the south was attacked and that "a hundred and one citizens in it were massacred." There were similar attacks on Angolan settlements along the eastern and northern borders of the country, he added.

Neto also said "we are not against private ownership, against private initiative. It should continue to exist." He added that state and private means of production should be combined. (AP)

S.A. student riot

ALICE, South Africa. — Police used tear gas to break up student demonstrations at the black university of Fort Hare here yesterday. University authorities then closed the campus indefinitely and told the 1,700 students to go home.

The acting rector of the university, Professor A. Coetsee, blamed a group of about 150 black students. He said every window in a new women's hostel had been smashed and several cars stoned, but no one was injured.

The immediate cause of the unrest, coming just one month after rioting spread to other black universities, was not known. But post-

ers pinned up throughout the campus said students were "intellectual sell-outs" and part of the "white man's machine."

Fort Hare University, which lies on the edge of the Ciskei homeland northeast of Port Elizabeth, had closed for holidays the day before rioting broke out in Johannesburg's Soweto township on June 16. The rioting spread to other townships and to universities.

Police and Prisons Minister James Kruger has delayed tomorrow's planned opening of black schools in the Johannesburg townships, saying he feared agitators were preparing to foment fresh violence. (Reuters)

Duck winglets for greater manoeuvrability Improved Kfir on show tomorrow

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Aviation Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — An improved version of the Kfir fighter already in service with the Israeli Air Force — will go on display for the first time at the annual Air Force Day display tomorrow. The plane is fitted with small projections on either side of its nose enhancing its manoeuvring ability in air combat and ground attack.

The Canard (duck) winglets are two horizontal rudder surfaces mounted just over the front air intakes which, make these aircraft resemble ducks in flight. Hence the name.

The plane will probably also have shorter take-offs and landing runs. The Canard wings can be fitted to all the Kfir fighter interceptors already on active service — and quite a substantial number already have been.

The new Kfir — still nameless — ends a long period of research and development by the Israeli Aircraft Industries. The idea first came up

in the heyday of the Israeli-French aircraft cooperation, when the Mirage five, the true prototype of the Kfir series, was conceived by Israeli Aircraft and air force engineers working with Dassault company experts.

When the French Government reneged on the sale of these Israeli-conceived multi-purpose aircrafts (inferior in manoeuvrability to the classic Mirage III), the best in multi-purpose ground support aircraft) the IAI decided to go ahead and build its own plane anyway, with the approval of the Defence Ministry.

The result was the "Nesher." Over 40 of these aircraft were flying by the Yom Kippur war, reinforcing the Israeli Air Force's strike force. The Nesher were identical to the original French-built planes, except for their electronics. From there to the Kfir seemed only a short step, but fitting the shorter, broader American J 79 required an 80 per cent change of fuselage construction, as

well as significant changes in almost all the other construction areas.

The Canards had been planned a long time ago and should have been introduced on an experimental basis with the first batch of the Mirage five (which were never delivered). The Dassault people did actually build some, equipped with retractable "moustache" fins.

The new Kfir version will be added to the company's export list. IAI expects to wind up its sales talks and sign concrete sales contracts with a number of foreign countries by the end of this year. Since each foreign purchase is expected to be of at least one squadron (15-18 aircraft) IAI anticipates substantial sales income, even at the bargain price of \$4.5m. per plane.

Combat pilots who have flown the Swedish (Saab) Tiggen — (also a Canard) and the comparable French F-1 (Dassault) say that the Israeli aircraft is a definite winner and all the more convincing because of its 50 per cent lower price-tag.

MFC allowed to redeem bonds

The financially-troubled Maritime Fruit Carriers will receive financial aid from the Government, although much smaller than expected, as the result of the ministerial economic committee's decision yesterday.

The committee approved an amendment to the war loan bond law which will enable early redemption of these bonds by companies and individuals who, in the opinion of the Finance Ministry, are in financial distress.

However, the committee limited the size of the possible redemptions by adding to the original draft that every year not more than one-third of the nominal bonds may be purchased. MFC, the Israeli-American shipping group, initially bought bonds at the value of IL5m and may thus receive only IL300,000 every year, far below its needs.

Mapam's Shlomo Rosen voted against the decision.

In the parliamentary sphere, the CRM Knesset faction has demanded an urgent debate on MFC's request to redeem the bonds on the grounds that "selective redemption aimed at solving financial problems is unethical and unjust. Those who subscribed after the Yom Kippur war to the loan did not imagine they would demand their money back if they got into a financial mess."

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East German marksman wins 1st gold medal

MONTREAL. — Uwe Potteck of East Germany was the winner of the first gold medal of the 21st Olympics yesterday — the free pistol competition. He posted a score of 573 out of 600 possible, bettering the old world record by one point.

The silver medal went to another East German, Harald Vollmar, with 568. Sweden's Ragnar Skanaker, defending Olympic champion in the event, won the bronze prize with 562. Gold also went to the Soviet cycling team which won the 100-km. road race with a time of 2 hours, 8 minutes and 53 seconds. The Polish team placed second (2:09:13) and the Danes third.

East Germany's highly-touted women's swimming team lived up to its reputation from the very first event in the Olympic pool, turning in top performances in the 100-metre freestyle and in the 4x100-metre medley relay. But it was an American, Steve Gregg, who was the first to set an Olympic swimming record in the men's events.

Gregg covered the 200-metres butterfly course in 2:00.24, wiping out one of Mark Spitz's marks established in Munich by 0.36 of a second. In a separate heat, Roger Pyttel of East Germany set the second fastest time for the event only 4/100ths of a second behind, but also improving on Spitz. American Mike Bruner, third best, was clocked at 2:01.35.

Eight swimmers qualified for the final.

East Germany's swimming star Kornelia Ender came within an inch of her world 100-metre freestyle record with easily the fastest time in the morning heats.

The 17-year-old blond schoolgirl

from Halle, who experts believe may tie Mark Spitz's record seven gold medals in the Munich Olympics, clocked 55.81 seconds, just 8/100ths of a second off her world record set last June. Her time yesterday was the second fastest ever recorded.

No fewer than 14 of the 16 semi-finalists in the event broke the old Olympic record, of 58.59 seconds chalked up by Sandy Neilson of the U.S. in Munich four years ago.

Second fastest qualifier was Enlith Brightha of the Netherlands in 56.61, with East Germany's Petra Priemer third quickest and the first of the 14 girls who broke the old Olympic record. Fastest American qualifier was Kim Peyton, with the fourth-best time of 57.26.

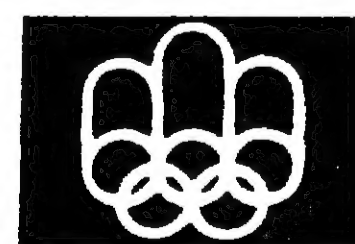
Canada and Yugoslavia won the opening games of the men's basketball tournament, easily pulling away from Japan and Puerto Rico.

The host Canadians, playing the first game of the day at an unconventional 9 o'clock, beat Japan, 104-76. Then Yugoslavia's balanced attack wore down Puerto Rico 84-83.

India, the World Cup holders and seven-time Olympic champions, made a magnificent start in the opening game of the hockey tournament, playing brilliantly to defeat Pan-American champions Argentina 4-0 in a Pool A game.

It was their biggest victory over Argentina for six years and sweet revenge for their defeat at the hands of the South American side in the 1975 World Cup.

Results in the water polo preliminaries: Rumania 8, USSR 5, Italy 12, Iran 1. (AP, Reuters, UPI)



Adi Prag sets new Israel record

By HARRY JAKUBOVICH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ISRAELI BEGAN his Olympic appearance with a splash and a new Israeli record as Adi Prag of Kibbutz Eilat swam the race of his life although he only came in fifth out of six in the second preliminary heat of the 200 metre butterfly.

His time of 2:09.91 bettered his own Israel record of 2:11.2 and was three seconds behind the fourth

place qualifier Doug Martin of Canada. "I was helped by the tremendous inspiration I felt with all these world class athletes and also because my lane (lane 7) was not too wavy," he said after his trial.

Adi swims again in the 100m. butterfly tomorrow.

Israel's soccer team takes the field against Guatemala at midnight tonight, Israel time (6 p.m. Toronto).

Egyptians box, then quit

EGYPT ANNOUNCED yesterday that it was withdrawing from the Olympic Games after all, continuing confusion raised by a mass walkout by African nations on Saturday.

The Egyptian team did not march in the opening ceremony but took part in yesterday's boxing. Last night it was announced in Cairo that the team would withdraw in a sympathy gesture towards the Africans.

At the latest count, 21 African and Arab nations were refusing to compete to protest the presence of New Zealand and its sporting ties with South Africa. Four nations were undecided.

Sri Lanka was one of about 25 nations which missed the opening ceremony, but its chief of mission insists it is in a spirit of protest to boycott the games. Shirley Hiesinghe said the only reason

the team did not march was the absence of its single athlete, a Marathon runner, who was on his way to the city.

Cameroon announced it was pulling out of the Olympics, but apparently one thought to bail its cycling team, which competed anyway.

In the boxing arena, competitors gloved up and stepped into the ring to be acclaimed victors without throwing a punch. This happened each time a fight was scheduled involving a boxer from one of the African or Arab countries which have withdrawn from the games.

At UN Headquarters in New York, secretary-general Kurt Waldheim urged the African nations boycotting the Montreal Olympics to "return to the games in a spirit of brotherhood and understanding." (AP, Reuters)

Following is the full schedule of today's events: Israel time:

4 p.m. — Women's preliminaries. Basketball. U.S. vs. Japan, women. 5 p.m. — Canada vs. Cuba, men. 6 p.m. — Soviet Union vs. Canada, women. 7 p.m. — Soviet Union vs. Australia, men. 8 p.m. — (Tuesday) Czechoslovakia vs. Bulgaria, women. 9 a.m. — (Tuesday) Mexico vs. Japan. Boxing. Preliminary bouts. 10 p.m. — Soviet Union vs. Canada. 11 p.m. — ISRAEL vs. GUATEMALA. 12 midnight — France vs. Mexico. 12 midnight and 1 a.m. (Tuesday) — Women's optional exercises. Weightlifting. 3 p.m. — 55-kg. Group A. 7 a.m. (Tuesday) — 56-kg. Group A. 1.30 p.m. — Heats: men's 200-metre freestyle, women's 200-metre butterfly.

men's 100-metre backstroke and 200-metre freestyle, and women's 200-metre butterfly.

Diving. Women's springboard. Waterpolo. Starting 1.30 p.m. — Rumania vs. Mexico; Italy vs. Cuba; Hungary vs. Soviet Union; Yugoslavia vs. Iran; West Germany vs. Australia. Modern Pentathlon. 3 p.m. — Fencing. Shooting. 5 p.m. — Smallbore rifle, prone position. 60 shots; Olympic trapshooting. 75 pigeons. Volleyball. Starting 7 p.m. — Canada vs. Poland and Cuba vs. Czechoslovakia (men); Hungary vs. Japan and Canada vs. Peru (women). 1 p.m. — First race.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min.-Max.	Today's Max.
Jerusalem	28	16-28	27
Golan	15	15-20	20
Nahariya	5	21-30	30
Safad	38	18-27	27
Haifa	59	22-29	29
Tiberias	37	22-33	33
Nazareth	50	20-29	29
Afula	40	21-31	31
Shimon	44	18-27	27
Tel Aviv	38	22-29	29
B.G. Airport	49	20-31	31
Jericho	29	22-37	37
Qana	69	21-30	30
Beersheba	32	20-32	32
Eilat	17	23-39	39
Tiran Straits	16	25-36	36

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir and Mrs. Katzir yesterday visited the Keren Or diamond polishing plant in Tel Aviv. The President was also the guest of honor at a festive meeting of the Diamond Bourse.

Professor Sidney Mallick of New York University will lecture on "The Education and Development of the Higher Civil Servant in Israel." The lecture will be held at 8 p.m. today at the Hebrew University Forum meeting at the United Synagogue, 4 Rehov Agmon, Jerusalem.

S. J. Kreutner, director-general of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal, was elected an Associate Member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Israel, at a meeting of the Agency's Board of Governors last Friday.

ARRIVALS

Joseph Sreiff, newly-elected president of the American Friends of Tel Aviv University, for meetings with university officials.

DEPARTURES

Rabbi Dr. Joseph H. Lookstein, Chancellor of Bar-Ilan University, for the U.S.

Israel Festival opens in J'lem

A rousing rendition of Hatikva by over 300 choristers opened the 1976 Israel Festival at Shapir Ha'oma in Jerusalem last night.

The first performance in Israel of Gustav Mahler's "Symphony No. 8," was performed by the Israel Philharmonic under the baton of Zubin Mehta, in the presence of the President and Mrs. Katzir, Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin, Knesset Speaker Yisrael Hershkovitz, Supreme Court Justices, Cabinet ministers and a capacity audience.

Participating in the presentation were soloists from abroad and three choirs. The programme will be repeated at the Caesarea Roman Theatre tomorrow and Wednesday evenings.

Lady Bird Johnson arrives today

Lady Bird Johnson, widow of the 36th President of the U.S., arrives in Israel today for a week-long private visit as a guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Mrs. Johnson, 63, will be accompanied by her two daughters — Mrs. Lynda Bird Johnson Robb and Mrs. Luci Baines Johnson Nugent — and their husbands. Mrs. Johnson will meet with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Speaker of the Knesset.

Among the places she will visit are the Hebrew University, the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial, Kfar Yitshak, Kibbutz Sdoma, and holy places of Jerusalem and Bethlehem. She and her family will attend a sound-and-light presentation atop Masada on Wednesday and plant trees at the Lyndon Baines Johnson Forest on Thursday.

WORLD ORT UNION and ORT ISRAEL

announce with deep sorrow the passing of

MOSHE SKIDEL

longtime Secretary-General of ORT Israel, and express sympathy to the bereaved family.

We mourn the passing of our dear father and grandfather

SAMUEL (Sinai) GROSS

in New York on Sunday, July 18, 1976

Sheldon and Ella Gross and children, Jerusalem
Sherman and Sarah Gross and children, Long Beach, N.Y.
Melvin and Sharon Gross and sons, Long Beach, N.Y.
Shiva at 2 Sderot Eshkol, Apt. 39; Jerusalem.

We deeply mourn the passing of our dear

ANITA NAHON

widow of the late Umberto S. Nahon
The funeral will be held this afternoon, July 19, 1976, leaving at 4 p.m. from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlor for Kiryat Shalom, Jerusalem.
Daughters and sons-in-law: Leah and Moshe Folber
Sister: Margherita Finkelstein, Brad and Moshe Folber
Grandchildren: David, Avshalom and Ariel
and the family in Israel and abroad

Britain to demand Dora Bloch's body

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Britain is expected to demand this week that Uganda deliver up the body of Mrs. Dora Bloch, the 75-year-old Jerusalem woman believed murdered by Ugandan officials following the Entebbe raid.

Formally, Britain is still awaiting word from Uganda on the results of an "investigation" that President Amin promised to launch into Mrs. Bloch's fate.

She was last seen being dragged out of a Kampala hospital by four officials on the night of July 4, some 20 hours after the Israeli raid.

Since she had both British and Israeli citizenship, the British government had been acting on her behalf, and it is in part due to her case that relations between Kampala and London have been rapidly deteriorating.

Observers feel there is little hope that Britain will receive a satisfactory response to her request for full details of Mrs. Bloch's fate — and in the absence of such response the Foreign Office is expected to de-

mand the return of her body.

Foreign Minister Allan reported on Britain's efforts in the Bloch case during yesterday's weekly Cabinet meeting.

Summing up the Security Council debate on the Entebbe action, Allan said the failure of the African proposal condemning Israel to gain the requisite nine votes at the UN Security Council should strengthen Western resilience in the face of Arab and Third World pressures. The minister praised Ambassador Chaim Herzog's performance in his two appearances during the debate. The envoy, Allan said, had used the debate for the best possible informational effect for Israel.

The Entebbe rescue mission will be named "Operation Yonatan" in memory of Spagan-Alt Yonatan Netanyahu who was killed while commanding one of the units in the rescue. Defence Minister Shimon Peres told the Cabinet yesterday. The suggestion came from the IDF General Staff.

grams of homemade explosives and set off by a device consisting of a man's wristwatch linked to two batteries. The can also contained pieces of metal and nails to increase the damage. The can was placed in a luggage rack over the rear door.

Witnesses say the tremendously loud explosion was followed by blackish-white smoke. The bus travelled on a few metres before coming to a stop when the doors were opened and passengers streamed out in an attempt to get away from the bus in case of further explosions. Most of them returned shortly afterwards, but some passengers evidently did not return and police asked them to come forward to help with the investigation. About 40 individuals were travelling on the bus, including many Arabs from the territories on their way to work in Tel Aviv.

Minutes after the explosion, passengers and passengers who were not injured were helping remove the badly injured from the bus. Private cars and taxis took the first of the wounded to Beilinson, Sheba and Ichilov hospitals, until the police and Magen David Adom arrived.

Two of the injured were taken to Beilinson where their condition was described as "fair." Of two Arabs taken to Sheba hospital, one is in serious condition, while the other was slightly injured. The seven at Ichilov were lightly wounded.

The blast was evidently caused by a food can packed with 100

Cabinet decides university fees will exceed IL4,830

University fees will be higher than IL4,830 next year, and the exact figure will no longer be calculated according to the rise in the Cost-of-Living index as recommended by the 1959 Agranat Committee.

This was decided yesterday when the Cabinet gave Education Minister Aharon Yadin the green light to fix the university fees, under these two guidelines.

A top Education Ministry source told The Jerusalem Post last night that Yadin has not yet worked out a specific sum. He is anxious to try and get the universities and the students to reach agreement on the sum, the source said. The source said that Yadin envisages that tuition fees will have to bring in IL100m. But the actual fees — to be proposed before the new term opens — will depend on the Treasury's proposals as well, and on whether a system of loans or of

post-degree payments is also established.

In the Cabinet, the ministers voting against the fee increase were Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer. They said the Higher Education Council should see which departments and courses in the various universities could be eliminated without doing the system any serious harm. Until that trimming is achieved, they said, the fee increase should only be a modest one.

Hebrew University students said yesterday they would demonstrate on the campus on Wednesday against the Ministry's approach to the issue.

Israel Goldstein, chairman-elect of the Jerusalem Students Union, said he had heard of three fee proposals: the Education Minister's, calling for a rate of IL100m, the Finance Minister's, calling for IL5,800, and one by Haim Ben-Shahar, president of Tel Aviv University, for IL6,500.

He said the students still favoured determining fees according to the Agranat Committee proposal. Under the Agranat system Goldstein estimated fees would reach a figure of IL3,800-4,000 — already a substantial increase over the past year's IL2,700.

Goldstein threatened a "tough struggle" against the Government if it refuses to follow the Agranat system for setting fees. The universities and the ministry were trying to cover debts accrued over years, at the expense of students, he said. (Tel Aviv U. Page 3)

Education seminar

In an article by Lea Levavi, "Throwing the Blame Around," of July 14, a participant in a seminar on educational administration attributed to the Education Ministry's director-general, Eliezer Shmueli, the statement that the ministry should be run by professional administrators instead of by educators.

What Shmueli actually said was that there are some areas in the Education Ministry — such as computer work or organization of transport — where administrators, not educators, are needed.

'Likud's doors open to Sharon'

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Likud leaders said yesterday they believed that Ahiel (Res.) Ariel Sharon would rejoin their ranks on his return to political activity.

Herut leader Menachem Begin has met him three times and held numerous telephone conversations with him in the last two weeks in attempts to secure his return. Liberal leader Simha Ehrlich also told The Jerusalem Post that "the Likud's doors are open to him."

However, the Likud seemed unwilling to accept Sharon's precon-

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I'm just an old mother," Mrs. Dora Bloch told Ugandan President Idi Amin when he asked some of the Israeli hostages at Entebbe what their profession was.

The 75-year-old grandmother could have described herself as a linguist who spoke seven languages fluently, and as the daughter of one of the founding families of the revived Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisrael. In her parents' home, part of Hatzikrah (the national anthem) may have been composed. If there were an aristocracy of rank in Israel, she would be of it. Her aristocracy of spirit is attested to by those who knew her, particularly in the days of captivity at Entebbe.

Mrs. Bloch's death is now accepted as a fact by her family. "With all the pressure on Idi Amin, I can't see him not giving her up if she were still alive," said Mrs. Bloch's oldest son, Ilan Hartuv, last night. The family will not, however, sit shiva until her body is given a Jewish burial or until it becomes clear that this will not become possible.

Mrs. Bloch was born in Jaffa to the wife of Yosef Feinberg, a key pioneering figure in the country's history. A chemical engineer who immigrated from Russia, Feinberg was one of the two founders of Rishon LeZion, one of the country's earliest Jewish agricultural settlements.

"I don't care about dying; I've had 75 happy years"

Dora Bloch: an Israeli aristocrat

It was Yosef Feinberg who interested Baron Edmond de Rothschild in supporting the idea of Jewish agricultural settlement in the country.

The Feinberg home in Rishon had one of the first pianos in the country and Naftali Inbar, the composer of Hatzikrah, was a frequent visitor. Mrs. Bloch's mother, Bertha, told her grandchildren that he had composed the anthem in their house.

Dora Bloch was one year old when her father died. The family moved to Egypt, where Dora's oldest brother, Marc, was a physician serving the Egyptian Khedive as well as numerous sheikhs. Dora grew up in Alexandria with her two sisters and two other brothers. She learned French, English and Italian in school and Arabic from her surroundings. At home, German and Russian were spoken. Later, she learned Hebrew. At Entebbe, she translated from Russian to Arabic for a recent immigrant from Russia, a woman, being treated by an Arab doctor.

In Egypt too, she met her first cousin, Avshalom Feinberg, who helped found the Nili spy network in Palestine during the First World War to assist the British. He was killed in 1917 near Rafiah while trying to reach the British lines.

Dora Feinberg came to Palestine after the war and in 1920 met Aaron Bloch, a Welsh-born violinist serving with the Bri-

tish army. They married and settled in Jerusalem, where he founded the first string quartet in the country. Music could only provide spiritual sustenance, and Bloch entered banking. He served as an executive with Bank Leumi in Tel Aviv until his death at 73 in 1970. They had three sons.

Persons who knew Mrs. Bloch remember her as a warm and wise woman whose faculties and presence had not diminished with the years. Returning to Jerusalem after her husband's death, she worked as a volunteer with Russian immigrants. She was on her way with her son Ilan to the wedding of her youngest son, journalist Danny Bloch, in New York when their aircraft was hijacked.

During the separation process at Entebbe, where the terrorists divided the Israelis from the non-Israelis, Mrs. Bloch noted the dilemma wracking a young couple from kibbutz Ein-Dor. The husband was an Israeli but his wife was an American who had been living in Israel only two years. The husband, among the first to be asked to enter the area designated for Israelis, told his wife to stay with the non-Israelis if possible. Before Mrs. Bloch's name was called, she watched the young woman standing alone and weeping. When Mrs. Bloch joined the Israeli group, she told the husband he ought to ask for his wife to join him since she could not take the separation. The man did

so, and the couple emerged from the experience unharmed.

Mrs. Bloch was in good spirits during the detention. She did not hesitate to argue politics — in Arabic — with some of the Palestinian hijackers. When they said that terrorism had begun with the massacre at Deir Yassin in 1948, she told how in 1928 she had seen the mutilated bodies of Jews killed during the Hebron riots when they were brought to Jerusalem.

"I don't care about dying," she told her son. "I've lived 75 years in happiness. I only want you to return to your family in peace."

Ilan tried to assure her that she would play with Danny's (unborn) children, just as she had played with his.

For Ilan Hartuv, the hijacking to Uganda marked his second visit to the country. In 1969, while serving as economic adviser at the Israeli embassy in Addis Ababa, he visited Uganda for a week. He found the most prosperous and perhaps the most beautiful country in black Africa. "The Ugandans were a happy people. It was a place where it was safe to go out at night. I would go for a walk at midnight and see groups of people having a drink and singing. They would invite me for a drink and I invited them. Now they don't sing at night, they don't go out. Amin's murder squads have killed many people with talent whom they fear might form an opposition. He's destroyed the country."

Health Ministry: turn to us if sick fund refuses you

If you have been turned away by any of the existing sick funds in the country on the grounds that you are in a restricted category, do not despair. The Health Ministry will advise you on your rights, according to an announcement yesterday.

According to a regulation which went into effect last October, as an initial step toward the proposed Health Insurance Law, a series of existing restrictions on sick fund membership were rescinded.

Among the former limitations now annulled are those relating to various population groups, such as welfare cases and new immigrants, for whom special administrative steps must first be taken; certain age groups; those suffering certain maladies, and others.

All sick fund members may now turn to the Health Ministry's department dealing with requests from the public to clarify matters in connection with the new scheme. The announcement also pointed out that a quarter of a million people have now been added to sick fund rolls because of the new arrangement.

Bonn opposition group coming next week

A delegation from the West German opposition Christian Democratic Party (CDU) will visit Israel from July 25 to 27, it was announced in Jerusalem and Bonn on Friday.

The delegation will include CDU Secretary-General Kurt Biedenkopf, Deputy Party Chairman Hans Ratzsch and Erik Hinnenfeldt. It was invited by Israel's Foreign Ministry, and will confer with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Alon and Defence Minister Shimon Peres.

The conservative CDU is challenging West Germany's ruling left-liberal coalition in general elections in October.

Caesarea golf

JERUSALEM Post Reporter
CAESAREA. — James O'Callahan, of the UN in Jerusalem on Saturday won the individual Stablesford Golf Tournament with 39 points awarded on 18 holes, four better than runner-up Monte Carmon of Ramat Hasharon.

Alec Rathans of Tel Aviv won the 'B' division with 33 points, and Walter Rosenthal of Haifa lifted the 'C' division with 38 points.

TOMORROW IS TUESDAY!



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SARA and BENNIE NOAM
are happy to announce the birth of a daughter.

TAL

Granddaughter to
Devora and Moshe Grinfas
Naomi and Ray Noam
Great-granddaughter to
Tova and Haim Friedman
Rose and Max Sussman

Neot Afeka

SHEILA and MOSHE HAR-PAZ

happy to announce the birth of their first

SON

Grandson to Hetta and Louis Shapiro
Mally and Izzie Har-Paz
Great-grandson to Rachel Goldberg

Rambam Hospital, Haifa
July 18, 1976

Many thanks to doctors and nurses.

JOIT

Tel Aviv U. axes dep't in economy move

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — For the first time in its history, Tel Aviv University has been forced to close a department. The department chosen is the Faculty of Social Sciences, which currently has 40 graduate students, plus 80 undergraduates doing their B.A. in social sciences.

Making public the university senate's decision, rector Shlomo Simonsohn stressed that those students currently in the department will be able to finish their degrees. No new students will be accepted, however, and contracts with non-permanent faculty members will not be renewed. The three faculty members with tenure will be transferred to other departments.

Asked why this department was chosen rather than less "useful" departments such as, say, classics or art history, Professor Simonsohn said: "The attitude toward higher education in Israel is a strange admixture of the worst kind of Philistinism on the one hand and an indiscriminate respect for titles like doctor and professor on the other. Not everything has to be useful in the practical sense. At least that's not the kind of society any of us would want to live in, even if we

think we might."

The decision on which department to eliminate had been made first by the faculty, which chose a "vertical" streamlining tactic instead of the "horizontal" possibility of reducing each department a little. The rector emphasized that the decision to cut down was an economic necessity and had followed a full investigation by a committee.

Prof. Simonsohn complained that the universities have had to cut back by 30 per cent in real terms over the past three years. "We go from one extreme to the other in this country," he said. "First they build universities under every tree in the land and now we have to start chopping away at what we have created."

The rector feels students should pay a third of the actual cost of their studies. Medical students, whose education costs \$100,000 a year, would then pay substantially more than art or philosophy students. However, this would not work a hardship on any student, because loans would be available. And the student would have the option, instead of repaying the loan, of working in a development town or other deprived area, at full pay, for a certain number of years after completing his studies.

Man wanted in U.S. for extortion arrested here

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Dov Cohen, who has been indicted in the U.S. for extortion, was arrested on Thursday, following an extradition request from the U.S. Cohen, 56, has been living in Israel for the past year.

A special grand jury in Hammond, Indiana, in March charged Cohen with extorting \$41,250 in pay-offs from building contractors doing business with the city of Gary, Ind., in 1971 and 1972. Cohen was assistant city engineer of Gary at the time.

The "Chicago Tribune" in March reported that in the autumn of 1972, Cohen resigned his post and moved to Florida, where he bought two large apartment buildings. The paper added that Cohen left for

Israel early in 1975 after learning he was to be subpoenaed by a special grand jury investigating official corruption in north-west Indiana.

The Jerusalem Post contacted Cohen's sister, Mrs. Judith Kessler of Hadera, in March. She said her brother had been living with her for some time and then moved to another city. She refused to say where.

The Post yesterday sought to contact Mrs. Kessler again but was told by her husband that she was on "vacation."

Dov Cohen was born in Netanya in 1920 and is an Israeli citizen. It was not clear yesterday whether he also holds U.S. citizenship. He will appear today in the Tel Aviv District Court.

'Argentina's Jews not interested in aliya'

By JUDY SEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jews of Argentina are deluding themselves into believing that "everything will be all right" as they become accustomed to the military government that toppled Isabella Peron's regime last March.

That is the belief of Raya Jaglom, president of World Wizo, who returned recently from the fourth Latin American Solidarity Conference of Wizo and a tour of the area.

Mrs. Jaglom told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that after the right-wing military government in Argentina "gets rid of the Peron functionaries, they will turn their attention to the Jewish problem."

Yet, despite the possible danger to their well-being, she added, the Jews seem to have no interest in aliya.

The Wizo president insisted that a few

"sooner or later, Argentinian Jews will have to immigrate if they want their children to remain Jews. If not, they'll eventually assimilate until nothing is left of the community."

Mrs. Jaglom's call for aliya met a deaf ear from most of the 150 delegates at the conference, which brought Wizo members to Venezuela from 11 other Latin American countries.

The reasons (or the excuses) they gave for their lack of interest were poor aliyah emissaries and an inhospitable reception by Israelis for Latin Americans who had tried aliyah. Though the Jewish schools that exist in the area are "very good," said Mrs. Jaglom, who is also a member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency, "good Jewish education is enjoyed by only



Crowds of youngsters lounge on the grass at Sacher Park at the closing session of Hashomer Hatzair jamboree.

Rabin reminisces at Shomria windup

By SHOSHANA BIRNBAUM
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In what was considered to be an indirect dig at the Gush Emunim settlement movement, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday: "I belong to those my generation call the 1948 model — those brought up and educated by the Zionist values of the Labor Movement: security and settlement — the true meaning of the settlement."

Greeting some 6,000 Hashomer Hatzair youngsters lounging on the Sacher Park lawns during the closing session of the movement's fifth jamboree (Shomria),

Rabin reminisced on the vital role that youth movements had played in the past.

"Many of the things that voluntary institutions performed for the 'country in the making' were taken over by national bodies once the State was established," he said. "But there are things that only a youth movement can and must do so that the social structure of Israel can fully realize its destiny in present and future struggles."

Earlier in the proceedings, the Premier was entertained by the Hevrat Hanoar Choir. The teenage singers, hair hurriedly

untangled for the appearance, looked a trifle weather-beaten after four days in the open-air jamboree camp.

In the morning, the young members had dismantled the camp's artistic structures, taps and tents that had been set up in the heart of the Har'el Forest, and then marched from Beit Zayit to Jerusalem for this closing session. Arriving in improvised fancy dress to distinguish their regional groups, they mustered up enough energy to dance and sing, with balloons flying from battered hats, and streamers from wrists.

POLICE INVESTIGATE SAILBOAT DROWNING

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Police are investigating the possibility of criminal negligence in the drowning here on Saturday of 19-year-old Eliyahu Binayamin after a small sailing boat had hit at the Carmel Beach overturned. His companion, Eliyahu Samukha, 16, was saved by life-guards.

Neither of the boys, apparently non-swimmers, wore life jackets. The police spokesman told The Jerusalem Post they were taking evidence to determine the type of boat hired to the boys, to establish whether the owner had been obliged to equip it with life jackets and to oblige the boys to wear them.

On Saturday, a coastal police officer had erroneously informed The Post that life jackets were not

mandatory in small boats, whereas in fact they are.

A boat inspector in the Transport Ministry told The Post that, under the 1974 ports regulation, every sail boat must be equipped with life jackets for each occupant, and the occupants are obliged to wear them. In addition he said the boats must be equipped with a pair of oars, three red distress rockets, a rope and anchor and at least one litre of water for each occupant. The only exemption granted to boats of under five metres length, the official said, was that they did not have to be registered or pass annual tests. "But they are certainly not exempt from carrying the safety equipment, and if the boat was not thus equipped and the operators did not wear life jackets, the law would have been broken," he added.

Psychiatrist to see 'stowaway kidnapper'

HAIFA. — A Haifa-area man disappeared in North Carolina with a 15-year-old girl he allegedly kidnapped from Kiryat Yam was yesterday remanded into 10 days' custody and sent for psychiatric examination.

The suspect, 29-year-old Eliyahu Buganim, is married and a father. He is suspected of kidnapping, illegal exit and of illicit relations with the girl, whom police say he forced aboard a Zim freighter in April at knife-point.

Police say Buganim kidnapped the girl on April 4 and forced her to stow away with him aboard the freighter Zim Haifa, which sailed that day. The pair were discovered at sea, but got away from the ship when it docked in Greece.

A search call was sent out through Interpol, while the girl's family engaged private detectives. The pair were eventually discovered in North Carolina and arrested by the local immigration authorities. The girl, who was turned over to the Israeli consul, returned to Israel about a week ago. Buganim was returned by the FBI at the weekend.

During yesterday's remand hearing Buganim complained that he suffered from nightmares and asked for a medical examination. The judge granted his request in ordering a psychiatric check. (Him)

U.S. Embassy: allow 14-day wait for visa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — U.S. consular officials, replying to public complaints about current difficulties in getting visas to visit the U.S., said there is no problem provided applicants are willing to allow for a 14-day wait.

The U.S. Embassy's consular section here said in a fact sheet released Friday that there had been an increase in visa applications recently, and that it was granting 250 a day. The visa section averaged 80-90 interviews daily, it said, mostly with people who required assistance in filling in their applications or who had been called in to discuss some item in this application.

Applications received by mail are returned in two to four days, it continued, and can also be placed in the mailbox at the Embassy door.

The fact sheet stated that there are now an estimated 6-8 million illegal residents in the U.S. In processing visa applications, it explained, "due care is taken to reasonably assure the consular section that the applicant intends to return to his home country."

The consular section estimated that it has issued 40,000 visas in 1976, about 5,000 more than last year. It expects to issue only about 1,800 immigrant visas.

Gielgud backs JNF forest plan

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — British actor Sir John Gielgud yesterday broadcast a radio appeal for the Jewish National Fund's project to plant a forest in the Judean Desert, which will commemorate the Entebbe rescue mission. It is the first time Sir John has ever been associated with a Jewish effort.

Sir John said he hoped people in Britain would respond properly to the JNF appeal and express thereby "the great relief and admiration"

that swept the world after the hijacked Israeli hostages were rescued from Uganda. He hoped the Entebbe operation would help put an end to the dreadful crime of hijacking. "It looks as if we are returning to the Middle Ages to judge by the appalling crimes we hear about," he noted.

The eminent actor declared: "I have always been sorry that I have no Jewish blood. After all, most great artists do have some Jewish blood in their veins."

Grocers in protest strike today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 500 neighbourhood grocers in the Jerusalem and Beit Shemesh areas will be closed all day today, in protest against the new regulation requiring the merchants to keep books.

The rules are part of the Value Added Tax Law and the recent income tax reform programme.

Avraham Strumman, the secretary of the Jerusalem Merchants Association, the organizer of the action, yesterday told The Jerusalem Post

that "it looks as if today's warning strike will be complete. Moreover, the association's phones have been ringing all day and grocers in other parts of the country said they will close down in sympathy."

On Friday, Birnbaum said grocers are overworked people who have no time to devote each day to keeping books.

Unless the Treasury backs down, he added, the grocers would take "further steps," such as closing down a whole week.

R & D prize to desalination firm

This year's Applied Research Prize will be awarded to four representatives of the Israeli Desalination Engineering (Zarchin-Process) Co. Ltd., it was announced yesterday.

The sponsors, the National Council for Research and Development, added that they will henceforth award the prize every year.

The award is for the contribution to the economy made by development of installations for compressed-vapour and multi-stage desalination. The four recipients are:

- Avraham Ophir, head of the firm's engineering department;
- Amitsur Barak, until recently head of its vapour-process section and now manager of the Israeli-American desalination project;
- Moshe Fischer, chief of research and development for the firm since its foundation;
- Amnon Tzafri, technical manager of the company.

The aim of the prize is to honour developments that have significantly advanced Israel's economy and welfare.

The jury, which made the choice unanimously, stressed the company's achievement in bringing the process along from an idea to a commercial proposition. It said it had not considered developments that had not yet brought real economic benefit, even if they were of scientific or technological value.

In 1974 the firm set up a desalination plant in Eilat which is supplying about 4,000 cubic metres of water a day, at a lower outlay than other systems, the jury said. The firm is now working on a 40,000-cubic-metre-a-day plant for Ashdod, expected to take five years to build. The U.S. will put up \$20m. of the \$55m. investment.

Israel Desalination Engineering has more than 200 employees.

TODAY'S POSTBAG

VIOLINIST Dora Schwartzberg, 29, on Friday won first prize in the Carl Flesch International violin competition, held in London. The \$500 prize includes 10 concert engagements with leading British orchestras.

CINEMA ADMISSION for soldiers in Haifa will cost IL2.25 instead of the regular IL3.50, as the result of a joint subsidy arrangement between the army and the municipality. Haifa says it is the only city in the country to subsidize movie tickets for soldiers.

Surgeon home after 'nightmare' in Turkey

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The "two-week nightmare" of a Kaplan Hospital surgeon — imprisoned in a medieval Turkish prison on charges of buying and possessing a usable pistol made in Turkey without a licence — ended on Saturday with Dr. Gavriel Kenaan's return home.

Dr. Kenaan, 40, returned with an apology "in the name of the state of Turkey" for being thrown into cells "full of fleas and bedbugs" and other prisoners who threatened to kill him.

The "nightmare" description was used by his wife, Nurit, who apparently managed to escape a similar ordeal by being pushed out of the reach of Turkish police into a departure line for an El Al airplane at the airport in Istanbul.

The Kenaans left Israel on June 13 on a combination vacation and

study trip of Byzantine and medieval Turkish art. (She holds a doctorate and teachers art history at Tel Aviv University.) Their 13-year-old son, Hagai, left with his grandparents, was promised that his parents would bring him Turkish souvenirs.

The couple did not follow the routine tourist routes, travelling to such places as Mt. Ararat and the Black Sea near the Russian border. At Trebizond they remembered their promise to Hagai and purchased two swords and the flintlock pistol. They obtained a receipt for their purchases, which although antiquies, did not fall into the category of antiquies which can not be taken out of Turkey.

They returned to Istanbul on July 1, where authorities pulled them off their scheduled flight to Israel and accused them of "smug-

gling" valuable antiquies. They were ordered to return the following day after officials at the museum could check their souvenirs. It was decided that the swords had no value as antiquies, but the pistol, although a muzzle-loader made in 1881 and fired by a flint, was a real weapon.

Consequently, the Turkish police decided to arrest the Kenaans. It was then that El Al security guards came to Mrs. Kenaan's assistance and helped her board the plane.

In the first cell that Dr. Kenaan was violently thrown, Arab prisoners threatened his life. The Turkish guards moved him violently to another cell, where this time Communist prisoners threatened his life. He was moved to a third cell, protected from the other prisoners by the guards. However,

there were fleas and bedbugs in all the cells, and his hair was clipped short to prevent disease.

Throughout this period, Israeli officials were interceding with Turkish authorities on the surgeon's behalf. His wife managed to send him a package of clothes and food; he responded with a 40-page letter describing the prison conditions.

Dr. Kenaan was brought before a Turkish judge last Friday for sentencing. However, the prosecutor, instead of charging him, stood up and apologized. The judge thereupon ordered him released.

Dr. Kenaan — who received a medal for bravery in the Yom Kippur War — boarded an El Al plane that day for Switzerland. He then transferred to another El Al plane for the flight home. The swords, incidentally, remained in Turkey, along with the pistol.

Israeli wins world youth chess title

By ELIAHU SHAHAF
Jerusalem Post Chess Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Nir Grinberg of Petah Tikva, Israel's 16-year-old junior chess champion, on Friday won first place in the world championship for "cadets" (players under 17) which took place near Lille, France.

The event drew participants from 24 countries who included a number of well-known junior players. Though Grinberg had some notable successes in the international arena during the past two years, his victory was unexpected in view of the strong competition.

Winning the Israel junior championship in July 1975, Grinberg successfully competed last January in a strong international tournament in Halaberg, Sweden, for players under 20, placing fifth in a field of 38 players from 19 countries. In 1974 Grinberg placed fourth in the "cadets" championship. This year's event was now held for the first time as an official tournament of the International Chess Federation (Fide).

In Biene, Switzerland, former Soviet world champion Vasily Smyslov defeated Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson and advanced by one point on Saturday in the sixth round of the Biene Interzonal Chess Tournament.

Belgians beat Beersheba 3-1

TEL AVIV. — Israel's soccer champions Beersheba Hapoel led 1-0 after three minutes but finally lost 1-3 to Standard-Liege of Belgium in a return Intertoto match in Liege on Saturday night.

Yakov Cohen gave Beersheba the lead after a neat move with Rafi Eliahu, but Standard Liege equalized three minutes later. The home team, which drew 0-0 two weeks ago in Beersheba, was on top for most of the game. But it was not until the last four minutes of play that it added its two additional goals.

Beersheba Hapoel played with 10 men from the 65th minute onwards, after the Belgium referee sent off defender Yakov Cohen for fouling Standard's Colombian player — Diaz. This was Beersheba Hapoel's first defeat in the Intertoto series after winning one and drawing two home games.

Tighter security at B'nai B'rith facilities

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — B'nai B'rith has announced that it is tightening security at its major facilities around the world following the July 10 bombing of its offices in Paris.

The Jewish organization, headquartered here in Washington, did not outline details of its new security regulations.

The Paris pre-dawn blast ripped apart the door, blew out windows and caused other minor damage on the sixth floor of a building in the centre of the city. No one was injured.

Police declined to place blame, but Jean-Pierre Bloch, president of B'nai B'rith in France and a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, theorized that the bomb was placed by the same right-wing group that claimed responsibility for bombing a synagogue in Cannes two days earlier. Others speculated that the bombing was in retaliation for the Israeli raid into Uganda.

New-settlement map now available

Some 70 settlements set up beyond the Green Line since the Six Day War appear on the map "Settlement 1967-1976," just published by the State Information Centre. The settlements on the map, which has been printed in 10,000 copies, include Nahal outposts, farming communities, village centres and urban settlements. The map is available free from district offices of the Information Centre.

250 YOUNGSTERS, all of them children or siblings of fallen or wounded soldiers, are spending part of their summer vacation at camps arranged for them by Wizo. This is the sixth year that such camps are being held and, to date, 1,500 children have benefited from them.

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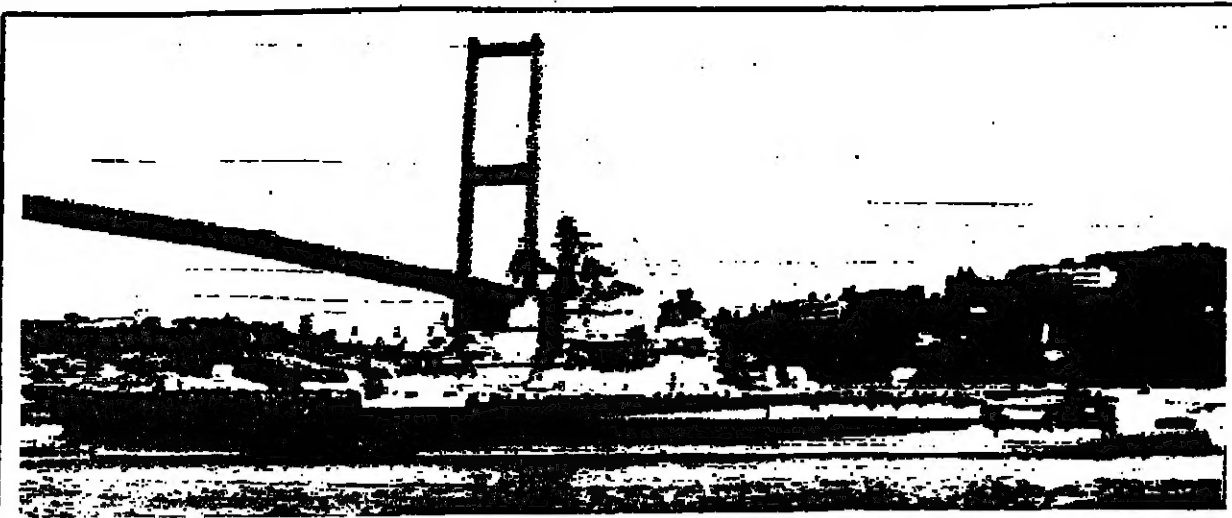
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The Soviet Union's first aircraft carrier, the Kiev, steams through the Bosphorus Straits yesterday to join the Soviet Mediterranean fleet. In the background is the Bosphorus bridge, which links Europe with Asia. (AP radiophoto)

Schoolbus kidnappers may be local men

CHOWCHILLA, California. — Police yesterday scoured California for three men who locked 26 kidnapped school children in a stifling underground dungeon for 16 hours, but failed to reveal any motives for their bizarre abduction.

Reunited with their anxious parents on Saturday, the children — 19 girls and seven boys, all under 14 — told how they had had to dig their way out of their cramped prison, tunnelled into the side of a gravel pit.

The kidnappers, who seized the children from a yellow school bus at a remote crossroads near this isolated central Californian town on Thursday, escaped before police could move in. They are now thought likely to be local men.

One of the children, a 10-year-old girl, said she felt she recognized one of them, although like the others he was wearing a nylon stocking mask.

"Whoever did it was obviously someone familiar with the area," Madera county sheriff Ed Bates said.

The children and their driver, returning home from a trip to a swimming pool, were driven 160 km. in two vans after being ambushed, and herded into a makeshift prison on the back of a railway truck.

The kidnappers had already prepared the hidingplace, piling gravel, plywood and earth on to wire mesh over the truck. According to the children, there was enough air but they were given only potato crisps and cereal to eat.

Eleven-year-old Michele Robinson told reporters: "We didn't think we would ever get out." I thought it was a joke at first but I didn't when they put us in the van."

Barbara Parker, aged eight, said that when she was put in the dungeon, she was afraid she would never see her parents again. "We

begged to get out, but they would not let us," she said.

The children said they sang songs to keep their spirits up. One girl faintly sang "Three Little Kittens".

Mike Marshall, 14, who spent five hours digging an escape hole, said "I thought we were going to die down there." As he dug towards freedom, Mike said he "didn't know if they were going to be there pointing guns at our heads or what."

He said the kidnappers "told us to shut up once in a while. They treated us like robbers and stuff. Usually they were all pretty nice until they got nervous." But he said one gunman hit a young boy who accidentally made a sudden move.

"Mike Marshall saved us really," said 8-year-old Jennifer Brown. Mr. Ray the bus driver was laying down praying. Mike opened the lid halfway. Mr. Ray came over and he helped, and they finally got it open."

"All I smelled was fresh air — I was glad," Mike said.

When the children forced their way through the hole, their abductors had gone, apparently warned off by radio news of a planned police trap.

Driver Ray, still covered with dust from clawing through the escape hole, told a press conference that the kidnappers had talked very little, and never explained their motive for abducting the children.

But the mayor of Chowchilla, Jim Dumas, said he was sure the motive was ransom. The town's citizens would have paid anything to get the children back, he said.

California governor Edmund Brown has offered \$10,000 for information leading to the arrest of the kidnappers, and police fingerprinted the children, hoping by elimination to find their abductors' prints on the bus. (Reuters, AP)

'Ruby, Oswald knew each other'

NEW YORK. — An entertainer who worked for Jack Ruby says Lee Harvey Oswald knew Ruby before President John Kennedy was assassinated in 1963, the "New York Sunday News" reported yesterday.

The newspaper quoted Walter "Wally" Weston, whom it identified as a master of ceremonies at Ruby's Carousel night club in Dallas, describing a night about three weeks before the assassination when "I was on stage, doing my bit, and this guy was standing near the back wall..."

The guy walked up in the middle of the club, right in front of the stage, and for no reason he said, 'I think you're a Communist'."

When he repeated the statement, Weston said, "I jumped off the stage and hit him... He landed in Jack's arms and Jack grabbed him and said, 'you son of a bitch, I told you never to come in here!'"

The newspaper said Weston later recognized newspaper pictures of Oswald as the heckler. (AP)

12 bombs blast Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica. — A Corsican nationalist movement yesterday claimed responsibility for a series of powerful explosions that ripped through public and private property on this island during the night, the police said.

Police said no one was injured by the dozen explosive bombs that exploded in five towns across this resort island, 160 kms. south of Marseilles.

The explosions started in Calvi when three police cars were blown up in front of the local police station. (UPI)

Wave of bombing hits Spain

MADRID. — A nationwide wave of bombings hit Spain yesterday on the 40th anniversary of the military uprising that started the Spanish Civil War and put late strongman Francisco Franco in power.

At least 14 bombs exploded in the early morning hours at government buildings or monuments in Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Segovia and other cities. There were also numerous firebombings.

There was no immediate indication of what group or groups might be responsible, but unofficial sources said the bombings appeared to be the work of ultra-rightist protesting democratic reforms initiated by King Juan Carlos. They might also be protesting government de-emphasis of the anniversary.

Police yesterday shot and killed a youth who failed to heed their orders to halt after he was spotted at the scene of one bomb blast in Madrid. Police suspect that the young man, who had a record of petty crimes, was involved in the bombings.

Police said damage was considerable, but only two persons were reported injured. They were a pair of night watchmen at the Justice Ministry in Madrid, hurt by two blasts there at 3.40 a.m.

Police sources said the tenth floor of the state-controlled labour union headquarters was destroyed when a powerful bomb went off at 5.00 a.m. It appeared the bomb had been planted in a lavatory on the floor. An hour later a second explosion rocked the second floor of the building. Both floors were empty.

Three hours earlier, another bomb exploded outside the National Council of the Movement, shattering some windows.

A bomb was thrown near central police headquarters, but injured no one, police said. Other blasts damaged four government buses and a car in an official car park.

Security headquarters in Madrid said "the fact that some of the buildings were closed and the systematic (time) difference between the explosions appear to indicate a preconcerted plan with terrorist objectives." The note said the wave began Saturday in the northwestern city of Vigo, where a bomb injured five persons at the local headquarters of the official labour union, "Sindicatos."

Yesterday was the first time the anniversary of the revolt had not been marked by an official ceremony. Under Franco it had been a day of hundreds of rallies, speeches and other festivities.

But a right-wing political association, the Spanish National Front, yesterday held a memorial mass at Franco's tomb in the Valley of the Fallen 50 km. north of here. Several hundred persons attended. (UPI, Reuters)

Leftist butchery during occupation of Christian village

Shekka — Lebanon's My Lai?

By DOUGLAS WATSON
The Washington Post

SHEKKA, Lebanon. — The name of this once peaceful town could go into the annals of war atrocities with My Lai and other such bloody places.

Early in the morning of July 5, about 6,000 residents of Shekka, on the Mediterranean coast 16 kms. south of Tripoli, were sleeping soundly, apparently well away from the fighting in Lebanon's civil war that had not hit their community of Christians and Moslems living side by side.

Then, at 3 a.m., according to residents, Lebanese leftist and Palestinian forces launched a surprise attack on the predominantly rightist town that saw thousands of screaming soldiers swarm into the city from the north and cut off escape to the south.

The attack was explained in news dispatches as a leftist-Palestinian effort to open a new front in northern Lebanon that would relieve rightist pressure on the besieged Palestinian refugee camp of Tel el-Zaatar in Beirut.

But what actually happened here, according to survivors, was the butchering of women, children and old men during the bloody 36-hour leftist-Palestinian forces occupied Shekka before being driven out by a rightist attack from the south.

More than 100 non-combatant residents of Shekka were murdered, local residents said, most often executed by being bayoneted in the chest, return or having their heads cut off. The headless bodies of at least 10 residents were among the clutter of corpses horrified neighbours discovered upon their return, they said.

One week after the attack, after the dead had been buried in mass graves, a tour of the numerous bodies were dried blood and flesh still covered the floors offered brutal evidence of the savagery that occurred here.

The ravaging of Shekka was too widespread to have been faked in any way. The evidence

that remains is backed up by many personal accounts.

Many residents feel their town was singled out for retaliation by leftist-Palestinian forces furious over the beating the rightists have been giving to the Tel el-Zaatar Palestinian refugee camp. Similarly, earlier in the war, the rightists' coastal town of Damour was gutted in apparent retaliation for the rightists' levelling of the Moslem slum of Karantina in Beirut.

A local leader of the rightist Phalangists, a former real estate dealer who said he had relatives among the victims, acted as a guide, pointing out the carnage.

'WE SHOOT PRISONERS'

But the atrocities were not all on one side. "We don't like prisoners and we don't take prisoners," the guide said. "If we find them lying in the road, we shoot them."

(Moslems have accused rightist forces of committing atrocities in leftist areas they have captured.)

This where they took a 70-year-old Christian man and cut his head off," said the guide. Pointing to the bottom of a cement rail stained with blood, he said, "They put his head here, cut it and took it with them."

Going upstairs to a second-floor apartment that smelled of death, he said, "They killed two children here."

Nearby was a home where, he said, seven civilians were stabbed to death with a sword — "three old women, two old men and two kids," said the guide.

The owner of another house had been found hiding underneath it "and they butchered him like a sheep and cut his head off."

The guide went to another house where everything of value had been taken and broken dishes covered the floor. Here he said his uncle and four other men were dragged out and stabbed, the spots where their bodies lay still clearly detectable.

"You see what they've done to them because they were Phalangists?" he asked.

The tour continued.

"In this house six kids were killed," the guide noted.

"But over here," he said, pointing to another house, "was a miracle." The miracle was that 14 people had managed to stay safely hidden in a loft from invading soldiers who were in the house for 18 hours.

"Have a look at our church, my friend," the guide said as he pointed out the wreckage and desecration to a Christian Maronite church where women allegedly were raped.

Scribbled graffiti left behind by the attackers declared, "The Palestinian revolution is going to be here one day," and, "We will come to take you bloody Maronites."

About 100 residents of Shekka disappeared with the retreating attackers, their fate still unknown, survivors said. A mother and seven children were said to have been among them.

Many Shekka residents managed to escape in the dark, but others were not so fortunate. Leftist-Palestinian forces cut off escape along the road that runs along the coast to the south, stopping cars and reportedly shooting the occupants.

An American woman living in a village further south said a truckload of young men from that village returned after joining in the recapture of Shekka carrying a bagful of ears and other body parts.

As a battleground, Shekka will not be especially memorable. The rightists captured only four tanks or armoured personnel carriers and destroyed only two.

As another example of the atrocities in this ugly little war, however, Shekka will be long remembered.

The guide told how before Lebanon's civil war, Moslems, Maronites, Armenians, Catholics, and Turks lived quietly together here.

Then he concluded bitterly, "There is no chance of that at the moment. We have had enough."

SASSON JACOBY

WORLD SCENE

Soviet economic weakness

LAST MONTH Secretary of State Kissinger visited Europe before the Western economic summit in Puerto Rico. Western news reports regarded the journey as a sort of farewell to Europe, even though the Secretary has not flatly ruled out the possibility of his return to office if President Ford is elected in November.

Among his speeches was one barely mentioned in the Israeli press: a largely philosophical talk to the Institute of Strategic Studies in London. He pointed out that the West did not have to fear competition from the Communists as long as it had the will "to stay together and to stay the course."

It was the same theme he stressed during the NATO ministerial meeting last spring, but this time he made his remarks in an open forum.

Kissinger said: "If there is military competition we have the strength to defend our interests. If there is an economic competition we won it long ago."

One section of his address is worth special emphasis. On the same subject of competing with the Communists, Kissinger noted:

"The Soviet Union suffers endemic weakness in its industry and agriculture; recent studies indicate that this chronic inefficiency extends even into their military sector to a much greater extent than realized before."

It was appropriate these remarks were made at the inaugural Alexander Buchanan Memorial Lecture in honour of the founder of the Strategic Institute, which regularly publishes studies on the balance of world forces.

behind the Russians in the military sector. Refuting this, Kissinger supplemented his remarks on Soviet economic weakness by saying that the economic and technological base supporting Western military strength "remains overwhelmingly superior in size and capacity for innovation."

Critics expound their theories apparently without taking into sufficient consideration that the Soviet Union is now, by all accounts, facing its worst economic crisis since Stalin died. And this is held to be one of the main reasons for Soviet acceptance of Eurocommunist demands for equality and non-subservience to the Kremlin's dictat.

Just as Stalin during World War II dissolved the Comintern as a means to obtain swifter Allied assistance, so too did Brezhnev bow to the Eurocommunists at East Berlin last month to keep open the economic aid pipeline from the West.

GRAIN FAILURE

The Russian crisis basically has its origin in the sharp price increase of fuel and raw materials, coupled with the spectacular failure of the Soviet grain harvest.

Riots by Polish workers against food price rises and the surrender to them by the Polish authorities is but one example of heightened economic tension between the USSR and its East European satellites.

Comecon, the Communist counterpart of the Euratom, was told well before its summit meeting earlier this month that Russia must reduce its supply to them of raw materials and fuel, so the East bloc's new five-year economic plans must be revised now.

hidden unemployment. But these countries are also subservient economically to the USSR. They must buy most of their new materials from Russia at prices generally fixed in Moscow, and supply industrial goods in return. Resentment at economic subjection has surfaced. But the Russians learned, especially after the 1956 Hungarian revolt, that much feeling can be soothed by allowing their satellites to produce more consumer goods.

Which is why these countries are much more flexible economically than Russia, with statistics showing that the wealth gap between the more advanced East Europeans and Russians widened. East Germans and Poles eat much more meat than Russians, while even the poorer Bulgarians and Rumanians are held to be better off than the average Soviet citizen.

East Europe has expanded its trade greatly with the West in recent years, importing machinery and equipment on credit. It was all right until the energy crisis struck in 1973. Hitting the West badly, it didn't affect the Soviet satellites because Moscow kept steady prices for raw materials, while they subsidized consumer goods.

But economic facts of life cannot be ignored for long, and the Russians were forced to bring their prices up to world levels. The Russians, however, though paying more for East European products, didn't pay enough to compensate.

The pinch is beginning to be felt, subsidies are being dropped, and trouble looms — if the Polish example is any criterion. Hungary has just increased its meat prices by 30 per cent, and East Germans have been exhorted to increase their productivity.

CAPPING ALL THIS the Soviets are faced with yet another harvest

failure, 60 years after the Bolshevik Revolution and 45 after collectivization. Even before February's Party congress, official figures confirmed the 1975 grain harvest was the worst in a decade, totalling 140 million tons. The official report didn't say this was 75 million tons below the production goal.

And all this has a direct bearing on us. No more can it be argued that the Soviets can stave in their own agricultural juice, for it is plain that the rural malaise of Russia complicates the world food problem. One need only recall that when the Russians began buying wheat three years ago to make up for their harvest failures, they upset the balance of Western economies by sending prices skyhigh.

Russia is again buying grain and is so uncertain about the future that it has agreed to contract the U.S. for annual purchases for the next five years.

OUTGUN THE WEST

While the Soviet Union fails to raise enough grain in a largely rural country with an agricultural labour force proportionally 10 times greater than a country like Britain, the Kremlin continues to spend huge sums on armaments and on such adventures like Angola. The inevitable question is why does the U.S. help the Soviet economy while Moscow spends money trying to outgun the West?

Kissinger's line has been that refusing food deals would only worsen East-West confrontation and his latest words on this subject bear this out. But Soviet grain shortages are going to be with us for a long time and before then the continuing and galling problem of how to make Communist peasants produce more under the prevailing system.

Ford has delegate edge over rival Reagan

NEW YORK. — President Ford said Ronald Reagan each scored 50 per cent of the vote in the next four weeks to secure the nomination for Saturday. But Ford ended the day with a net gain of 15 votes over Reagan, and moved to within 64 delegates of the Republican U.S. presidential nomination.

Ford's edge over rival Ronald Reagan has made him increasingly confident of capturing the nomination on the first ballot. This week-end he switched his campaign attacks from Reagan to Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter.

The Republican incumbent took all 35 delegates in the Connecticut convention bringing his delegate total to 1,066, according to an Associated Press tally. Reagan has 1,020 of the 1,130 votes needed for nomination, having won all 20 delegates at the Utah convention in Salt Lake City.

Both victories were expected and left the balance of power with the 172 delegates who remain undecided. No more delegates remain to be chosen before the party meets for its national convention on August 16 in Kansas City.

Aides of President Ford said they expected that enough undecided delegates would endorse the President in the next four weeks to secure the nomination for him.

Recent public opinion polls, however, have predicted that Carter will comfortably defeat either Ford or Reagan in the November presidential election.

Senator Walter F. Mondale, making his first home-state appearance since becoming the Democratic Party Vice-Presidential nominee, told cheering Minnesotans on Saturday that he and Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter are setting out to carry all 50 states.

Mondale said he had received a call from Senator Edward Kennedy, who offered his "all-out support."

Our correspondent in Washington adds:

The AFL-CIO will endorse on Monday Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale as the trade unions' candidates in the coming elections. The leadership will advise the local unions to vote for the Democrats in November. In 1972, they refused to support Democratic candidate George McGovern.

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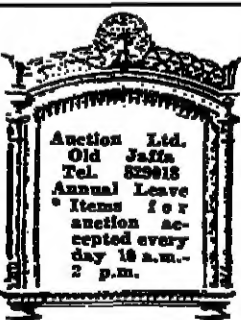
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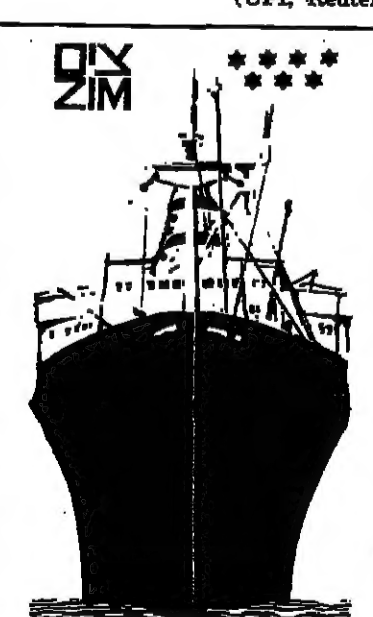
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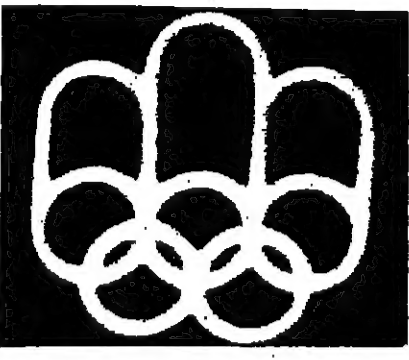
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The ceremonial lighting of the Olympic flame at the opening of the Games in Montreal on Saturday.



OLYMPIC DIARY

By GEORGE LEONOF

THERE'S no getting away from it. The demonstrative defection of 22 countries on the opening night stunned both the organizers, spectators and, to judge from some reports, some of the athletes involved themselves. The 17 Black African and four Arab countries plus Taiwan, accounted for almost one-fifth of the participating nations, if only a tenth of the 9,000-odd competitors. But talk of a possible death-blow to the Olympic movement surely reveals a short memory.

No sporting event in modern history was as blatantly, cynically and evilly political as the Nazi Olympics of 1936 in Berlin. True, it boomeranged hilariously to the discomfiture of Hitler's theory of Aryan supremacy — black and beautiful Jesse Owens alone walked off with four gold medals, and the Führer walked off in a huff to avoid congratulating the winner. But that was not what saved the Olympic movement, which proved helpless to censure the Nazi organizers for the thick political bias they spread over every aspect of the Games. Whatever their future, structure, this Olympic Games will survive because they provide a convenient vehicle for the vital force of competitive sport, of which a concourse of athletes from all over the world is the ultimate expression.

If the Olympic Games are disbanded, no organization that rises in their place will be able to banish political influences. No one seriously challenges the Olympic principle opposing racial discrimination in sports, which is a politically inspired concept. The Canadian Government's refusal to permit athletes from Taiwan to represent the Republic of China was an openly political decision, but not the doing or responsibility of the International Olympic Committee. On the other hand the decision to allow Taiwan to continue representing the Republic of China, with all that this obviously implies in the current world situation, was no less a political act. The crisis that resulted is at least partly due to the IOC's failure to make timely provision for the changing world scene, particularly in view of the precedent of the Rome Olympics in which "Taiwan" participated as such. Ottawa's position on the issue did not exactly clash with IOC membership requirements, one of which is geographical entity.

The demands of the African nations were unrealistic, however, because the IOC had no way of complying with them even if it wished to. It was one thing to demand the expulsion of South Africa and Rhodesia for their racist policies in sport, which the IOC itself opposes; quite another to insist on the ouster of New Zealand because Wellington refused to ban a Rugby team's tour of South Africa. Even the IOC, after all, has a finite mandate.

African nations, like others, cannot be prevented from shunning sporting contact with any country, or from throwing an international tournament out of gear by last-minute withdrawal. But they must not be allowed to think they can drag the rest of the world by the hair to join their boycotts. The feeling on the issue of the 75,000 crowd in Montreal was clearly expressed — Saturday night. The New Zealand contingent was the only one, apart from Israel, to receive a rousing ovation as it entered the stadium for the opening ceremony.

Boycott boggles boxing draw

MONTREAL. — The walkout of African countries means that the Olympic boxing draw, in which they are strongly represented, will have to be re-made at certain weights after the first series of bouts. As many as 12 bouts may be cut from the 21-fight programme.

The football draw may also be affected. Karl Heinz Wehr, East German president of the International Amateur Boxing Commission, said that the 13-day tournament due to open last night would start on schedule, but that after that there would have to be changes. He was referring to the Amateur Boxing Code rule which says a boxer cannot receive a bye in the first series and a walkover in the second series, or two consecutive walkovers.

The boxing tournament has been the worst hit by the boycott because African boxers were originally listed in all 11 divisions, with a particularly big turnout in the lower weights. At Munich in 1972, African boxers won two silver and five bronze medals. Other events which were affected on the first day of competition yesterday were basketball, in which the Egyptian men's quintette was to play Czechoslovakia, and two soccer matches — Spain v. Zambia and Iran v. Nigeria.

Egypt's defection will also leave a gap in the volleyball schedule, where they were to have met Brazil.

The 21 contingents which pulled out in protest at New Zealand's participation were: Algeria, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Malagasy Republic, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia.

Lesotho, Malawi, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Zaïre decided against sending teams to Montreal for reasons not connected with the New Zealand row. Somalia and Mauritius, which this week announced they backed the African boycott, had not entered the games. Although full figures were not immediately available, the missing teams mean that nearly 600 athletes have lost their chance of competing in the games.

Kenya and Ghana, with 76 and 71 athletes, had the largest contingents, and Niger, with three, one of the smallest, according to figures issued by the Canadian organizers.

While officials wondered whether to take sanctions against the defectors — and risk wrecking the Olympic movement by pushing the Afro-Arabs into forming a rival international sports group — they were more immediately concerned with changing fixtures to plug the holes.

The main battle to be torpedoed, of course, is in track and field between Filbert Bayi of Tanzania and John Walker of New Zealand. They were to clash over 1,500 metres. When nations such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Nigeria pulled out on Saturday, races from the 400 metres through the marathon lost a host of top runners, including Kenya's Mike Bolt, who was one of the favourites to win the 800-metre run, and Uganda's John Akil-Bua.



Queen Elizabeth has a private word with Lord Killarney.

defending champion in the 400-metre hurdles.

The first Black African to win a gold medal in the Games was the late Abebe Bikila, the Ethiopian palace guard who won the 1960 marathon at Rome, then took the same race four years later in Tokyo. It was not until 1968, however, that the Black African nations exploded on the Olympic track and field scene with dramatic performances at high altitude in Mexico City. Distance runners who lived at high altitudes performed well, and names such as Kip Keino, Ben Jipcho, Mamo Wolde, Naftali Temu and Mohammed Gamoudi suddenly became headlines.

In recent years, the Black Africans continued their rapid improvement in races such as the 400 and the 800. In the 400 this year, Dele Udo and Felix Amadiyi of Nigeria, Stephen Chepkwony and Charles Asati of Kenya and Claver Kamanya of Tanzania were expected to challenge for medals.

Bolt and Daniel Gwanzwa of Tanzania were among the favourites in the 800, and in the 1,000 Kenya's Wilson Waiywa was a contender.

It was in the longer races, however, where the Black Africans were expected to make a big impact, as they had done in the last two Olympics. In the 3,000-metre steeplechase, Ethiopia's little-known Tura Eshtu became a favourite last Wednesday when he won a fast time-up race near the Olympic stadium. His teammate, Yohannes Mohammed, had become a challenger when he dashed a fast time in 1973.

Kenya's Nathan Lagat and James Munyala, the latter a University of Texas-El Paso athlete, also were expected to race well in the steeplechase.

Little Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia, bronze medalist at 10,000 metres in 1972, and teammate Gamoudi were expected to be medal challengers in two races each. Yifter was to run in the 5,000 and 10,000 and Gamoudi in the 10,000 and marathon. John Ngeno of Kenya was to run the 5,000 and 10,000.

Akil-Bua, the world record holder, was a gold medal pick again in the 400-metre hurdles, and Kenya's 1,600-metre relay team, which won the gold medal in 1972, was coming back.

The International Amateur Athletic Association calls the Olympic Games its world championship track meet, but without the Black Africans, it really does not qualify for the title. (Reuters, AP)

The Uganda scheme

By ERIC GOTTGHEUW

SPECIAL TO THE JERUSALEM POST
THE ROLE played by Uganda in the hijacking of the Air France plane is one of the ironies of history, when we remember that at the beginning of the century that East African colony of the British Empire might have become an interim Jewish national home. It was almost exactly 73 years ago, on August 14, 1903, that the British Government issued a statement of intent, providing for negotiations on proposals for Jewish settlement in East Africa.

As a result, Theodor Herzl, acting through his British representative Leopold Jacob Greenberg (later Editor of "The Jewish Chronicle") requested the London law firm of Lloyd George, Roberts & Co. to draw up a charter for Jewish settlement in British-controlled Uganda. Greenberg had, no doubt, suggested this particular law firm because he thought that the influence and connections of Mr. David Lloyd George, Liberal member of Parliament and East African expert (later to become a British Prime Minister) might come in useful.

One of the proposed names for the territory which Herzl hoped might be a forerunner of a Jewish State in Palestine, was "New Palestine." The charter was to be made out to the newly established Jewish Colonial Trust — a British foundation on whose behalf Herzl as a foreigner was not in a position to sign. The draft stated that the Jewish Colony in East Africa was designed "to promote the well-being of the Jewish people" and "to encourage the Jewish-national idea."

At this point Herzl quipped: "We don't want to go to Egypt proper, we've already been there," and explained that he had in mind only the Sinai fringe adjacent to Palestine.

Later in the discussion, both Egypt and El Arish were dealt with seriously and they agreed not only to continue the talks on the subject through Lansdowne and Greenberg, but also to consult Lord Cromer, Britain's man on the spot in Cairo, and send Jewish experts to investigate. In the end, largely due to Egyptian conditions and Lord Cromer's resistance, nothing came of all this, so that finally Herzl accepted Chamberlain's Uganda offer and envisaged a thorough examination of the project.

The boundaries between Uganda and British East Africa were being delineated at about this time and the area foreseen for Jewish settlement was in what is now actually Kenya — though the matter continued to be referred to as "the Uganda scheme."

The letter of August 14, 1903, said that the Marquis of Lansdowne was studying the whole problem on behalf of the British Government with that interest which HMG always showed for any well-considered plan aimed at the improvement of the situation of the Jewish race. Provided that a suitable place for settlement could be found, the Marquis of Lansdowne "will be ready to make favourable proposals for the foundation of a Jewish colony which would enable the settlers moving there to pursue their own national interests ... in a large area, in security and with



Theodor Herzl.

Sinai Peninsula. Chamberlain replied that in his capacity as Colonial Secretary he could only speak about Cyprus, but chances for Jewish colonization there did not seem to be promising as the local Greeks and Turks might be afraid of competition from any new immigrants. It would probably be different with largely underdeveloped Egypt which was, however, under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Secretary, the Marquis of Lansdowne.

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provisions for a Jewish-directed self-administration of all communal and religious matters," while the British Government would maintain general over-all control.

THIS STATEMENT of intent by the British Government — at that time headed by Arthur James Balfour — already contains some elements of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 though Herzl never met Balfour who was convinced of the importance and morality of the Zionist conception by Chaim Weizmann two years later. Thus Joseph Chamberlain showed his sympathy for Jewish national aspirations even before Balfour and Zionist thanks should be paid to both of them.

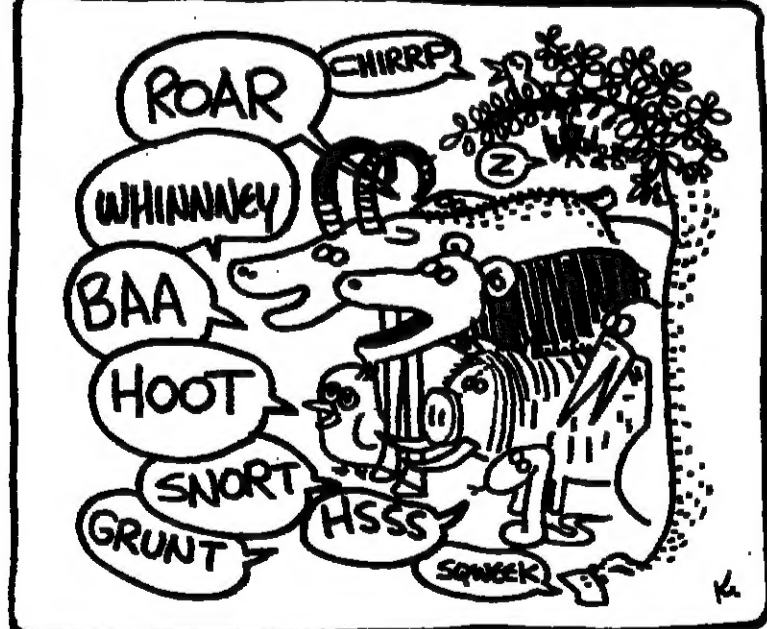
In fact, Chamberlain received a vote of thanks from the sixth Zionist Congress in August 1903, but Herzl's efforts were not recognized at all, at least not by most of the delegates. His suggestion of a possible detour on the Zionist road to Palestine via East Africa let loose a storm of protest. Many of the delegates — and particularly those from Russia who as a result of the Russian Revolution were anti-Semitism — denounced him as a "traitor" to the ideal of the "return to Zion." It did not help him much that he had asked only for an investigation of the project, which was merely intended to provide a "night asylum," Max Nordau's phrase, for the homeless Jewish masses in Eastern Europe to whom the Turks still denied any possibility of immigration to Palestine while the Western European countries and U.S.A. tended to become more restrictive in their immigration policy. Finally, Herzl succeeded in getting approval for a delegation of experts to be sent to East Africa. But no funds were budgeted to pay its expenses.

In November 1903 a conference at Kharkov, organized by Menachem Ussishkin (later President of the Jewish National Fund) who led the anti-Herzl opposition, decided to put an end to the Uganda scheme which they denounced as meaning the de-Zionization of Zionism. The group resolved to send a delegation to Dr. Herzl who was very ill in Vienna at the time, to demand a) that he should forget about Uganda once and for all; b) that he should never again submit to the Congress any project for settlement elsewhere than in Palestine; c) that he should devote all his efforts to practical work in Palestine. If Dr. Herzl did not accept the demands, the Kharkov group threatened to walk out and found a separate Zionist organization.

Of course, Herzl was deeply offended when he heard of this ultimatum and refused to see the Kharkov delegates. However, in April 1904, there was a meeting of the Zionist Actions Committee in Vienna at which Herzl managed to convince the anti-Ugandists that he had always remained faithful to the Zionist programme. He died on July 3, 1904, at the age of 44, worn out by these bitter disputes and by the strain of his work for the cause.

In the meantime the British Government had withdrawn its Uganda offer and the Seventh Zionist Congress of 1905 ruled that the Zionist Organization should aim exclusively at settlement in the Land of Israel.

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DO IT YOURSELF / Meir Factor

How to choose and use wall plugs

THE BASIC function of a wall plug is to hold a screw or other attaching device firmly in place in a solid or hollow wall.

Plugs are made of various materials ranging from fibre through plastic to lead. They are available in various lengths and diameters, depending on the required use.

Fibre plugs, of which the original "Rawplug" is probably the best known, have largely been superseded by plastic ones, usually made of moulded or extruded polyethylene. The cheapest available are the simple white moulded plastic ones with serrated stem to grip the hole. To support light objects on a wall, they are adequate, but to take a heavier load in a wall or ceiling, I recommend the plugs made by "Expanded" of Denmark. These plugs are sold in sets of 25 in various lengths and colours. The colour of the plug denotes the diameter. For most household uses a green plug of 1/4" is suitable. You will need a masonry bit of 5.5mm or 1/2" diameter, such as the one made by Iscar of Nahariya, which is far superior in quality to any imported one.

To attach an object to a hollow wall, you will need a toggle bolt — a long bolt with two spring-loaded wings. A hole is drilled through the panel. The spring wings fold along the bolt and then it is inserted into the hole. When the wings are clear of

the hole on the other side, the springs cause the wings to fly out perpendicular to the bolt. The bolt is then tightened up and the wings act as a nut and washer to grip the panel.

For fixing heavier shelves or heavy cupboards, you will need to use a tierock plastic bolt anchor. This is available in sizes ranging from 5/16" upwards. Using a 1/2" tierock you need to drill a 1/2" hole in the wall. Remove the bolt from the plastic casing and insert the bolt end through the bracket or cupboard you want to hold up. The plastic casing of the tierock is inserted into the hole and the bolt screwed into the casing and tightened. 5/16" plugs are generally fitted with slot for a screwdriver, but to tighten the larger sizes you will have to use a box spanner or a socket spanner (buckaa). The tightening action causes the spiral wound plastic casing to distort and bulge outwards, thus gripping the hole firmly.

A not so well known use for plastic wall plugs is in furniture repair. Most furniture nowadays is made of chipboard, which is very friable. Sometimes a screw into the chipboard comes loose and cannot be retightened. This can be remedied by enlarging the screwhole with a drill bit so it will take a plastic plug. The plug is tapped into place, the length trimmed flush with the surface of the wood and the screw rescrewed into the plastic insert.

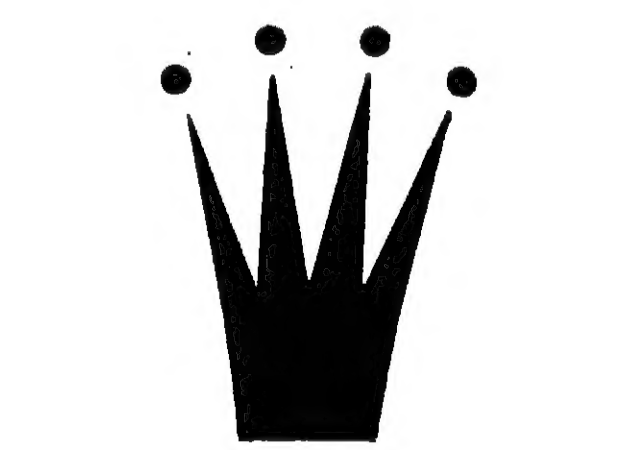
MASADA
Sound-and-Light Show
(in English)

The public and our guests from abroad are cordially invited to one of the highlights of the Solidarity Pilgrimage Year special events.

The Sound-and-Light Shows will be held on the following dates:

Sundays	: July 25
	: August 1, 8 and 15
Wednesdays	: July 21 and 28
	: August 11

Tickets, including entrance fee, tour or transportation, are available from Egged Tours offices and at major hotels, where further information may be obtained.

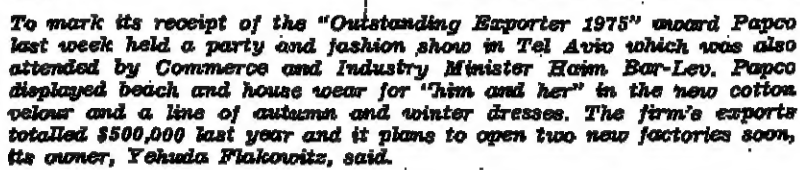


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Focus on oil, financials up

18.7.76 15.7.76

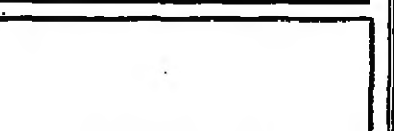
Perhaps the anticipation of a government announcement concerning the linking of the Israeli lira to the "basket of European currencies" was responsible for stimulating the demand for the Nafad investment dollar. The cost of the investment dollar, which had been set at \$333,000, shot to the Nafad price up to IL9.79, a point gain for the day. At the new price, \$172,000 was traded.

As might have been expected, the cost-of-living index-linked bonds played second fiddle to the rest of the market. Volume shrunk to only IL98.35m. As volume contracted, so did the prices. All contracts, including the 4,000 series, the 65.5 cent Defence Loans, and the optional loans eased gently. No particular selling pressure was noticed as the prices retreated.

Little Sara's apartment broken into

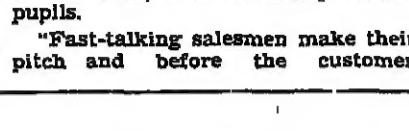
Lov was subsequently flooded with calls offering work and encouragement. Mayor Shlomo Lahat instructed municipal officials to enroll Sara and her brother Shmushon in a summer camp. Shortly after, Lov found a job doing masonry work at a new restaurant.

Shana's office.
N. phone: 322851



Bureaucracy and strikes plague Italy's national airline

Gemeinen



on August 2, 1976,
y 25, 1976).

India's economy looking up

The latest estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture place the production of grain in the 12 months

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is expected at Haifa on August 2, 1976,
(and not July 25, 1976).

Poker playing with the currency
THE CHANGE in the linkage of the Israel pound from the dollar to a basket of currencies, that came into force last night, is a purely technical matter which makes no difference to the investor, the exporter or the man-in-the-street.
The one startling aspect is this, that henceforth not only will the price of the Deutchmark, the guilder and the French franc fluctuate from day to day in terms of the Israeli currency, but so will the American dollar. This morning it is priced at IL8.12; this afternoon — who knows?
The benefit of the new system (thought up, it should be recalled, by the Bank of Israel, and received very coldly at first in the Treasury) is that the Israel pound will be linked to the average value of the main trading currencies, and not just to one currency.
Supposing the value of the dollar in international markets changes by exactly the same amount as the average for the other four currencies in the "basket," then its price will remain IL8.12 (until the next devaluation) — as though we were still dollar-linked. But if the dollar moves eccentrically, as it has been doing till now, then the U.S. and Israeli currencies will part company.
Inflation was recently brought under control more successfully in the U.S. than elsewhere. Therefore the dollar was strengthened; and so, absurdly, was the Israel pound — though inflation in Israel is greater than in other industrialized countries. In order to restore the balance, the Israel pound had to undergo an extra devaluation, to offset the revaluation of the U.S. dollar. From now on, that extra devaluation will no longer be necessary.
Another change is that the special committee of Ministers is in future entitled to devalue by two per cent any time they like, provided it comes to not more than eight per cent within each four-month period. The purpose is to baffle the would-be speculator, who had got used to buying dollars, or postponing conversions to the Israel pound, every time the 30-day deadline since the last devaluation approached.
Whether the new system will prevent the occasional windfall remains to be seen. If the Ministers are slow off the mark, and a four-month period draws to a close with most of the expected 8 per cent devaluation not yet accomplished, there may be a build-up of speculation again.
The Ministers are, of course, not compelled to devalue by all the 8 per cent in each phase. If the Government's anti-inflation policies are successful, the pound may strengthen. Meanwhile the authorities will have to play a sharp poker game with the timing of their devaluations — an odd new activity in the field of monetary policy.

AFTER ENTEBBE
IF A REMINDER were still necessary that Israel's rescue operation at Entebbe did not augur the end of terrorism, it was amply provided in the Egged bus explosion yesterday morning, in which ten persons, both Jewish and Arab, were hurt.
Some such attempt was indeed to have been anticipated. Official PLO spokesmen in smouldering Beirut had for several days been putting out military communiqués boasting the purely imaginary exploits of their "freedom fighters" against human targets in the "occupied lands," which in their terminology, of course, means any area where Israel's writ runs. The purpose of these typically fictional claims was evidently twofold.
First, the PLO was out to persuade its own adherents — and perhaps the Arabs in general — that their defeat at Entebbe had not daunted the terrorists, and that they were as much on the warpath as before. Secondly, the objective was to disprove the Syrians' contention that the PLO were aiming their weapons not at "the enemy" but at their own brethren in blood-soaked Lebanon.
Sooner or later, however, it was reasonably certain that a terrorist bomb would actually go off somewhere in Israel, and that is what has now happened. The terrorists will doubtless embellish the facts with splashy tales of gore, but the facts speak for themselves, and the people and Government of this country will draw the obvious lessons from them.
The question is whether the lessons will also be assimilated outside Israel. The abduction of the French Airbus by the Wadie Haddad group in the PFLP was, after all, but the latest demonstration of the old truth that Arab world-wide terrorism could not long survive without support, encouragement and collusion by certain Arab states and their non-Arab clients.
Uganda's complicity in the outrage of Entebbe has by now been sufficiently established not to require further proof; but at the back of that operation was Libya's assistance, which seems to have been somewhat glossed over. For all his viciousness, Idi Amin is but a novice compared to Mu'ammer Gaddafi. And this is the time to recall that it was Gaddafi who, four years ago, chartered the kidnapping and the slaying of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.
All this should properly have been the public concern of the countries of the African continent, which embraces both Uganda and Libya. Regrettably, it does not appear that members of the Organization of African Unity are prepared to give but private expression to their widespread feeling of dislike, often bordering on revulsion, towards Amin and Gaddafi. For the sake of maintaining the facade of African solidarity, they would even wage diplomatic warfare on their behalf.

THE SYSTEM which has developed educational institutions at a "stunning" rate in Israel for many years is now forced to take a closer look at what goes on within their walls: the values communicated, the content of education, the methods and attitudes of teachers. Budget cuts are among the prime reasons for such introspection at this time.
Such is the view of Eliezer Shmueli, who on July 1 took over as acting Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, when Elad Peled left for a year of study abroad.
Working late one evening last week, Shmueli had only two cleaning workers in the ministry's main building for company. In his new office, complete with polished conference table, he was making a last furious attempt to clear away a deluge of printed matter. He explained, apologetically, that he had been at his desk since 6 a.m. — and got down to business.
"From the coming year, I want the Ministry to develop a new aspect in teacher-training," he said. "We are all familiar with the banal kind of training — method and facts. But I think the teacher should be a multi-functioning personality: a social worker, community worker, psychologist."
Through in-service training and group work, he said, the teachers must develop a sensitivity to and empathy for the child and his family. "The Israel educational system has almost entirely neglected families and communities."
The communities he was referring to were particularly disadvantaged: those of Asian or African origin, that "other" Israel which is in fact the majority of the population. Shmueli was responsible for planning the "Reform" which, beginning about seven years ago, was meant to facilitate integration of diverse communities by creating junior high schools (grades 7, 8, 9). Whether the programme is achieving its goal is the subject of much controversy. In any case, Shmueli has long been at work on the problem.
As a result of faulty communications with the child and his parents, Shmueli said, teachers have been "shooting above the heads of the children." If the object is now to "get full value for every education," administrators will have to explore cultures previously unknown to them. Many cultures, he emphasized, warning against use of the catch-all category of "Oriental." Shmueli said he was embarking on a "crash programme" to represent a combination of the varied cultures in anthologies, at this stage primarily for high schools. "My first day on the job I negotiated with Am Oved for the publication of readers including such cultural material. I'm not speaking of folklore only — I mean real cultural contributions." Involving diverse communities meant going beyond the image of "a few nice Yemenites dancing with a tin drum," he said.
There was the work of A.B. Yehoshua, a second-generation Sephardi Jerusalemite: though he had not yet written about his grandfather, with tarbush and long white beard, Shmueli was awaiting the day he would. There was Gabi Ben-Simhon, born in North Africa, active now in Tel Aviv theatre, and a poet of substance.
Could teachers from a predominantly Western culture handle the material without relegating it to "folklore"? Through training and

Full value for the educational pound
Eliezer Shmueli, acting Director-General for the Ministry of Education and Culture, talks about his new post to Marsha Pomerantz.



Eliezer Shmueli

contact with the other cultures, yes. The teachers had to visit the homes of Bucharans, Georgians. In development towns such as Yavne and Or Yehuda, such contacts had proved fruitful, he said.
The cultural content would undoubtedly give students a feeling that their communities had something to contribute. But would it affect their cognitive abilities — the processes of abstracting ideas and learning facts, which are, after all, prerequisites for success in the educational system? Shmueli believed that there would be a carry-over — that familiar cultural content would help students assimilate new material.
The generations of immigrant parents have undergone an important change, according to the acting director-general, who has seen nearly 30 years of service in the field as teacher and educational administrator. "They've gone from apathy about their children's education to an aggressive interest in it... Perhaps because they believe that education is the only chance their children have to break the social barrier." And contrary to the findings of such researchers as Christopher Jencks in the U.S., education in Israel is the main tool for social mobility, Shmueli maintained.
ASKED to speak briefly about other aspects of the budget cuts, Shmueli said they would not require elimination of the compulsory and free tenth grade — but only redistribution of tuition fees. As reported by The Post earlier in the week, he said the compulsory class would be applied only to poor neighbourhoods, with residents of more comfortable areas paying graduated fees.
Some 250 classrooms are being closed, as well as entire small schools considered "ineffective" because they serve few pupils. With each classroom costing about IL60,000-70,000 per year, the move

POSTSCRIPTS
A READER with an eye for historical analogies to current situations has sent us a quotation from Hansard (the official reports of British parliamentary proceedings). Dated June 26, 1890, the quotation runs:
"... as the Roman, in the days of old, held himself free from indignity when he could say 'Civis Romanus sum' so also a British subject in whatever land he may be, shall feel confident that the watchful eye and the strong arm of England will protect him against injustice and wrong."
It comes, of course, from Lord Palmerston's famous speech in the House of Commons on the "Don Pacifico Incident." Palmerston, then Foreign Secretary, had upheld the claims of David Pacifico, a British subject, against the Greek Government, despite the risk of provoking war.
OUR AMSTERDAM correspondent writes that she received unexpected congratulations on the Entebbe rescue operation from a Surinamese acquaintance of Hindustani origin. The Hindustani emigrants from Surinam now living in Holland are many generations away from India — they are descendants of Indians taken to Surinam as indentured labourers towards the end of the last century. But they have not forgotten the ancestral homeland and feel a solidarity with other Indians, particularly expatriates like themselves.
This particular Surinamese had also not forgotten that Idi Amin expelled all the Indians from Uganda only a couple of years ago. Though no student of contemporary history and by no means an intellectual, he beamed with joy as he offered his congratulations to the representative of an Israeli newspaper. "Serves Idi Amin right," he said.
Our correspondent adds that the Dutch people, with some exceptions, were enthusiastic about the Entebbe rescue. In fact, so many telegrams of congratulations were sent to the Israeli Embassy in The Hague that the postal authorities there begged permission to hold over delivery for a day. They just couldn't cope with Entebbe and the 90th birthday of Willem Drees, which coincided.

READERS' LETTERS

PROTECTION FROM CURRENT LEAKAGES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Would anyone tell me why in Israel the earthing of Electric installations is done by connection to the water pipes? There was a recent fatal accident due to the grounding of the electrical system to the water system. The recognized and safe practice in most countries is to have distinct separate earths.
I also wonder whether the automatic earth fault switch now being sold and used in Israel is 100 per cent efficient. It operates at 30 milliamps leaks, but as far as I know, 10 to 15 milliamps at common frequencies is sufficient to cause a fatal accident. Thus, the switch not operating below 30 milliamps provides false security.
HERZLILYA.
The Israel Electric Corporation replies:
Safety earthing of electrical appliances to metallic water pipes has been the established practice for many years in Israel and in the world. The regulations for earthing which are in force in Israel define a metallic water supply system as a "natural electrode" and anybody who causes a galvanic continuity break in such an electrode is, by law, responsible for re-establishing this electrical continuity.
If this practice had been followed, the tragic accident referred to would not have occurred provided, also, that the electrical fuse protecting the circuit had not been tampered with.
With reference to the residual current operated circuit breaker with a sensitivity of 30 milliamps, such protective device seems to strike a good technical balance between the high sensitivity needed for the protection of persons touching a low tension live wire and leakage currents inherent in any electrical installation. We haven't heard of any fatal accident occurring in an electrical installation protected by a 0.03 A residual current operated circuit breaker either in Israel or in Western Europe and it may therefore be considered an excellent protective device.

ISRAEL'S SUPERIORITY IN DANGER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — At our annual conference, the Israel Physical Society held a symposium on the "Future of physics education in Israel." At that meeting, deep concern was expressed about the long-range implications of the "reform" in the matriculation exams. This reform, currently being implemented by the Ministry of Education, aims at enlarging the choice of subjects studied by high-school students.
We are constantly told that Israel's survival depends on maintaining our technological superiority over our hostile neighbours. Our main danger lies in this technological advantage being whittled away. One need only look at the "Situations vacant" advertisements in the international scientific journals to realize that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to quote only two examples have launched an intensive drive to recruit scientific staff for their universities. Fortunately for us, they still have a long way to go.
What are we in Israel doing about this challenge? Our youth has overreacted to the shortage of academic jobs: student enrolment in the exact sciences has fallen drastically in all our universities. Many of the nation's most talented students have borrowed the prevalent U.S. illusion that science is not "relevant" to today's problems.
The correct response to this situation would be for the Ministry of Education to launch a vast programme to popularize science in our primary and secondary schools. Instead, the Ministry has taken the easy way out. Students tend to find mathematics and the exact sciences difficult. Therefore the reformed matriculation exams remove virtually all constraints on choice of subject, and allow students to minimize their exposure to mathematics and to avoid physics and chemistry altogether.
The effect — both with respect to the number of students entering the science faculties of our universities and their level of knowledge — is just what one would expect. The universities will need to launch massive remedial programmes for our under-prepared students. But this costs money, and university budgets are being slashed at this time of greatest need.
Present policies, if not reversed, will wreck the country's system of higher education in a much shorter time than your readers probably realize. For the sake of our national survival, these errors must be corrected before it is too late.
Professor G.G. KUPPE
President,
Israel Physical Society
Haifa.

THE TASK OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In her letter, "A new look at conversion" (July 9), Mrs. Carney displays an "unfounded faith in numbers, overlooks history and misunderstands the Jewish people.
History has always shown the Jews to be a minority. The Torah and Talmud both relate that this is one reason the Creator chose us for His task. Jewish survival is not dependent upon numbers, it never was and never will be.
Although ideally we'd love bigger numbers, they must come from the reawakening of the afflicted, confused and peripheral Jews to the Jewish cause. Unlike the other faiths, Judaism doesn't require conversion for one to receive salvation. Judaism just expects all peoples to seriously attempt to live good lives in accordance with G-d's will. We must first work to educate and awaken the Jewish people to the sublime task we are cut out for.
Mrs. Carney's letter, and most letters demanding conversions from those unbending fanatic Orthodox Rabbis show a general lack of knowledge and sensitivity towards Traditional Judaism. I invite Mrs. Carney and all interested to discover authentic, non-political, intellectually consistent Judaism. For a start, read the writings of Rabbi S.R. Hirsch or get in touch with one of the growing number of Ba'al T'shuva Yeshivot in America and Israel. It's not less exciting and involving than a class in yoga.
ALON TOLWIN
Press Liaison,
Intermarriage Crisis Conference
Faculty, Yeshivat Aish HaTorah
Jerusalem.

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AMERICAN SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — People who receive American Social Security benefits are getting a very poor deal from the Israeli Government. When we came to Israel these checks could somehow cover our expenses. Now that everything has become so much more expensive, the Government gives us an exchange rate for the Social Security checks (only) linked to the cost of living index.
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